MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 FEBRUARY 1982

Israel

Begin, Peres Speeches -- Prime Minister Menahem Begin and opposition leader Shimon Peres, in speeches to the Knesset carried by Jerusalem radio, discussed U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's proposal to supply Jordan with F-16 planes and mobile Hawk surface-to-air missiles. Directly addressing U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Begin said that last September the President had promised to maintain the U.S. commitment to Israel's security and to preserve its qualitative edge in weaponry. Claiming that Jordan and Iraq have a joint military command and noting a 5 February official announcement by Saudi Arabia that it is a confrontation state, Begin argued that if another war were forced upon Israel, it wouldhave to face the joint forces of Jordan, Iraq, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Libya and others. According to Begin, Israel would thus have to face a force of over 9,000 tanks, 1,400 fighter planes and over 6,000 artillery pieces. Begin expressed the hope that President Reagan, "a friend of Israel," would not permit the sale to Jordan of F-16 planes, which could reach Israeli population centers within minutes, or mobile Hawk missiles, which would annual or weaken the Israeli Air Force's deterrent strength. Such sales, Begin said, would make a mockery of a commitment imposed by a decision of Congress and violate an explicit U.S. promise, leading to the obliteration of not only the quantitiative but the qualitative edge. Begin added at this point that Reagan had assured him the United States would guarantee Israel both a quantitative and a qualitative edge.

Referring to a 15 February statement by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Begin said it is unclear whether Weinberger spoke for himself or the U.S. Government in his statements on selling arms to Jordan. But in view of the "grave danger to our nation's security," Begin urged the Knesset to adopt a resolution making Israel's stand clear.

In a speech supporting a joint Knesset resolution, Peres maintained that the United States won a special status in Egypt over the Soviet Union not by competing in the supply of arms but by proving it could grant Egypt peace. By offering Jordan arms without demanding it support the Camp David accords, Weinberger is increasing Jordan's inclination to refuse peace, Peres contended.

Knesset Resolution -- Jerusalem radio reported that by a vote of 88 to 3 the Knesset adopted a resolution that expressed deep concern over the proposal to supply Jordan with F-16 aircraft and improved Hawk missiles, thereby "rescinding the obligation to maintain the missiles' immobility" maintained that supplying sophisticated arms to a confrontation state on the eastern front constitutes a grave danger to Israel;and urged the U.S. Government, in accordance with presidential declarations and a congressional resolution, to avoid placing Israel in such grave danger.

Shamir-Glenn Conversation -- According to Jerusalem radio, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir held a conversation with visiting U.S. Senator John Glenn in which Shamir expressed amazement that Weinberger had offered to sell Hawk missiles to Jordan despite the fact that Jordan had not requested them.

Press Comment -- HA'ARETZ's military expert, commenting on the proposed missile and F-16 deal with Jordan, argued that conclusion of such a deal would increase the Arab states' ability to neutralize Israeli airfields and allow them to deal Israel a "catastrophic blow." The Jerusalem POST contended that U.S. arms sales to Jordan and Saudi Arabia, which refuse to "pay the price of peace," may lead Egypt to conclude that it too can afford to neglect the peace process without losing its influence in Washington.

'Evron Statements -- According to Jerusalem radio, former Israeli Ambassador to Washington Efrayim 'Evron told the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee that the Reagan administration is expressing a lack of trust in Israel unparalleled in relations between the two countries.

Jordan

King Husayn Interview -- In an interview published in Kuwait's AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, King Husayn said that during his visit to the United States he had explained that Jordan's agreement to purchase missiles from the Soviet Union was final and is not open to discussion. He added that Jordan is awaiting the arrival of these weapons. The king refused to say whether crews had been sent to the USSR to train in using the missiles and whether they will be put at Iraq's disposal. Husayn also confirmed that he had offered military aid to Bahrain after a sabotage plot was discovered in that country, adding that the Iranian threat to the Gulf by creating sedition and attempting to expand at the expense of the Arab nation still exists.

Badran Statements -- Prime Minister Mudar Badran, in an address to a closed session of the National Consultative Council, reported by Amman radio, disclosed that citizens from fraternal Arab countries had volunteered in the Jordanian Al-Yarmuk forces and are currently receiving training together with Jordanian volunteers. According to the radio, Badran also said that the frenzied Israeli campaign against Jordan purchasing sophisticated U.S. weapons shows that Israel views peace in the region as capitulation to its will in light of its current military superiority.

Syria

Security Situation -- Damascus television reported on 12 February that security forces were successfully continuing their search for Muslim Brotherhood hideouts in Hamah, capturing dozens of persons and hundreds of weapons. The report said the Hamah authorities would reopen the Damascus-Homs-Aleppo highway on 14 February. Monte Carlo radio reported on 15 February that travelers in Damascus confirmed that the highway had been reopened and stressed that life is gradually returning to normal in Hamah. However, according to a later radio report, Hamah was still isolated with movement to and from the city impossible. AFP reported on 15 February that government troops were still trying to flush out rebels from caves west of the city.

Earlier, AFP had cited well-informed sources in Turkey as asserting that the Syrian Army's 47th Brigade had defected to the rebels, who controlled large portions of the Aleppo-Hamah road. A Voice of Lebanon radio report made similar claims and said the rebels had taken over a subsidiary station of Damascus radio. The radio also said that residential quarters of Hamah had been devastated and spoke of over 4,000 casualties in the city. Meanwhile, Baghdad radio's Voice of Arab Syria reported other clashes in Latakia and Aleppo on 14 February. While it reiterated claims that opposition forces had captured the Aleppo radio station, Aleppo radio was still heard broadcasting in parallel with Damascus radio. Over the weekend, Damascus radio broadcast reports of cables from popular, vocational and political organizations in Aleppo, stressing their support for President Hafiz al-Asad's government and their opposition to the Muslim Brotherhood. On the other hand, the Voice of Arab Syria said workers were staging a general strike in Homs, Aleppo and Latakia in response to calls by the "nationalist opposition."

Government, Opposition Comment -- A 13 February TISHRIN editorial reported by SANA said the U.S. statements about the events in Hamah revealed the United States' direct link with the Muslim Brotherhood and provided the Syrian people with "cogent proof" about the organization's identity and about the supporters and suppliers of its crime. TISHRIN said the United States is concerned about the situation in Syria because it knows that the Muslim Brotherhood has collapsed and is no longer capable of playing any role.

In a statement broadcast by the Voice of Arab Syria on 14 February, the "Provisional Regional Command" of the Ba'th Party called on all national forces in Syria to unite and escalate the armed struggle against the Al-Asad regime, which the statement accused of collaborating with Israel and Iran. The Provisional Command appealed to Arab governments to define their stand toward the events in Syria.

Territorial Waters Extension -- According to Voice of Lebanon radio, President Al-Asad issued a decree extending Syria's territorial waters opposite Latakia to 50 miles in reply to Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights.

Inter-Arab Affairs

A statement issued by the Arab League Council at the conclusion of its emergency session in Tunis on 13 February, the text of which was transmitted by SANA, condemned U.S. support for Israel and asked the U.S. Government to stop its aid to Israel, especially military and financial aid. Denouncing the stand on Arab rights adopted by Japan and some European states, the statement noted that an inter-Arab ministerial committee will be set up to evaluate relations between the Arab countries and those states that support Israel. Citing conference sources, KUNA reported that Syria's proposals for an Arab boycott of U.S. products, banks and businesses were not adopted. KUNA said Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's leniency on this issue and his willingness to negotiate with the moderate oil-exporting Arab countries may have been prompted by promises of increased aid from them to further Syria's objective of establishing a strategic balance with Israel. In a press conference after the session, reported by SANA, Khaddam stressed that the main pillar of Arab confrontation with Israel is the establishment of a strategic balance. He also said the council resolutions are the best possible under current Arab circumstances. According to an earlier SANA report, Khaddam told the closed session of the Arab League Council that Syrian territories are open to any Arab country wishing to participate in confronting Israel. All the Arab countries can fully participate and can join Syria "on the land and in the decisionmaking," he said.

Egypt

Appeal on Detainees -- AFP reported that the government had appealed to the high court against the administrative court's decision to free all 1,536 people jailed last September by the late President Anwar as-Sadat. Noting that the government has refused to order the release of the remaining detainees, AFP said court officials have been angered by the government's stand and have called for the dismissal of the justice minister.

Mubarak Speech -- In a speech to the expanded economic conference on 13 February, broadcast by Cairo radio, President Husni Mubarak stressed the need for the conferees to crystallize the debate on the economy with a view to laying down a framework for the development plan and drawing up detailed steps for implementation. He told the assembled experts to avoid issuing general recommendations that do nothing to solve problems. Mubarak also stressed the need for measures to reduce population growth.

Libyan Border -- According to MENA, Defense Minister Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah said nothing at present warrants the opening of Egypt's border with Libya because the latter is still concentrating forces in the border area. Ghazalah said the border cannot be opened before conditions change and matters are normalized.

Lebanon

In a statement broadcast by the Voice of Palestine, the National Movement denounced the government's plan to deploy the Lebanese Army in the Tyre and an-Nabatiyah areas. The radio also noted PLO contacts with the Soviet Union, the Nonaligned Movement and Saudi Arabia connected with the possibility of an Israeli attack on southern Lebanon. According to Beirut radio, the Saudi magazine AL-YAMAMAH reported that the Soviet Union had assured the PLO that Moscow would not sit idly by in the event of an Israeli attack.

Saudi Arabia

Citing 'UKAZ, Kuwait radio reported that Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said Israel will never accept peace except through military defeat or the adoption by European countries and the United States of a stand close to that of the Arabs. The foreign minister also said that the Arab economic boycott observed by the Gulf countries in 1973 could be repeated if circumstances made it necessary.

Information Minister's Statement -- According to SPA, Information Minister Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani told the GULF NEWS AGENCY that the task of the Saudi-U.S. joint committee established during Weinberger's recent visit to Saudi Arabia will be confined to the kingdom's followup of military purchases from and projects with the United States. Yamani denied that the kingdom had ever concluded secret agreements at the expense of Arab or Islamic countries. Another SPA item said that Yamani also denied an AFP report alleging that a group of PDRY citizens are training in Saudi Arabia to carry out subversive activities in their homeland.

PDRY

Aden radio announced that security organs had apprehended a gang of terrorists who infiltrated into the country to blow up economic installations and engage in other acts of sabotage designed to shake the country's stability and security. According to the radio, a security source stated that "known external forces" are behind the training, organizing and financing of the group. The radio said in another report that the prosecutor stressed on the first day of the gang's trial that their crime is all the greater because they are Yemenis.

Iran

Khomeyni Health -- The clandestine Voice of Iran reported rumors that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's health has deteriorated and that he may be taken to the FRG or Switzerland for heart treatment.

USSR Contract -- At the conclusion of his visit to Moscow, Energy Minister Hasan Ghafuri-Fard announced the signing of a contract with the Soviet Union for the resumption of construction of two power stations, AFP reported.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iraqi military communiques carried by INA over the weekend claimed renewed successes in the Bostan area. The 14 February communique said Iraqi forces killed 200 Iranians in the latest rounf of fighting there while an Iraqi military spokesman said in a statement reported the same day by INA that the Iranians had lost 7,700 dead as a result of Iraq's Bostan area offensive, which began on 6 February.

On the other hand, IRNA said the Iraqi attacks have proved fruitless despite attempts by President Saddam Husayn personally to supervise and rally his forces. IRNA said 40 Iraqis were killed in an abortive attack in the Chazzabeh gorge on 13 February and also claimed that the Iraqis had sustained 2,000 casualties and lost 50 tanks in their attacks in the Bostan and Chazzabeh areas.

Correction to Review of 12 February

Page 1, fifth paragraph, line two should read "...security police arrested 31 persons constituting an...."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 031 *16 February 1982*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW 1

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Arab League Holds Emergency Meeting on Golan A 1
Khaddam's Arrival Statement [Damascus] A 1
Iraqi Minister's Remarks [INA] A 1
Meeting Begins 12 Feb [Tunis] A 2
Klibi's Address [Tunis] A 2
Khaddam's Speech [SANA] A 2
13 Feb Session [KUNA] A 3
Iraqi Minister's Speech [Baghdad] A 4
Jordanian Minister's Speech [INA] A 4
Final Statement, Resolutions [SANA] A 5
Khaddam on Resolutions [SANA] A 6
Libyan Secretary's Remarks [JANA] A 8

ARABIAN PENINSULA

PDRY

'Terrorist Gang' Arrested for Sabotage Plot C 1
Trial Begins C 1

EGYPT

Mubarak Addresses Cairo Economic Conference D 1
Economic Conference Concludes, Will Issue Report D 4
Government Appeals Council Decision on Detainees [AFP] D 4
NDP Praises Mubarak's Tour Achievements D 4
Cairo Announces Presidential Visit to Oman D 5
Mubarak, Delegation Depart Cairo for Muscat D 5
'Ali Interviewed on Peace Process Initiatives [AKHBAR AL-YAWM 12 Feb] D 6
AL-AHRAM on Impact of Sinai on Arab Summit D 8
Multinational Force Commander Arrives in Cairo D 8
AL-AHRAM: Experts Begin Boundary Marking D 8
'Ali Reviews Egypt's Border, Resettlement Policy D 9
Israeli Foreign Minister To Visit Cairo 21 Feb D 9
Foreign Minister Meets Israeli Ambassador Sason D 9
AL-JUMHURIYAH Raps Israel's Settlement Policy [15 Feb] D 10
Schmidt Comments to MAY on Mideast Peace Process D 10
Defense Chief on Security With AKHBAR AL-YAWM [12 Feb] D 10
Abu Ghazalah: No Change in Libyan Border Status D 11
AKHBAR AL-YAWM Cites PRAVDA on Mubarak Policies D 12

IRAQ

Saddam Husayn Tour Front, Returns 12 Feb E 1
Ramadan Affirms Readiness To Stop War With Iran E 1
Iranian Proposal on POW Families Accepted [Kuwait ARAB TIMES 11 Feb] E 1
Briefs: Outgoing USSR Ambassador E 1

JORDAN

Comment on Weinberger Visit, Arms Deal F 1
Badran Addresses Council F 1
Station Commentary F 1
Dailies on Israeli Pressure F 2
Further Press Comment F 4
TIMES on Failure of Tunis Meeting To Act [15 Feb] F 5

LEBANON

Al-Wazzan Discusses Forthcoming Arab Tour G 1
Arab Minicommittee May Postpone Meetings G 1
VOP Notes Israeli Naval Movements in South G 1
National Movement Rejects Security Plans G 2
Haddad Enters Hospital; 'Exhaustion' Cited G 4

SYRIA

Reportage on Continued Fighting in Hamah H 1
Arms Capture; Road Reopening H 1
AFP Views Uprising H 1
TISHRIN Assails U.S. Attitude [13 Feb] H 2
Opposition Reports [AFP] H 3
Soviet Nationals Depart [Kuwait AL-QABAS 13 Feb] H 3
Road Reopened 14 Feb [Monte Carlo] H 3
Renewed Fighting Cited [AFP] H 3
Aleppo Cables Back Government H 4
Cabinet Briefed on Situation H 4
VOL Reports on Resistance H 4
Further VOL Report 16 Feb H 5
Siege Continues [Monte Carlo] H 5

ISRAEL

Cabinet Meets To Discuss Weinberger Statement I 1
Sharon Speaks I 1
Arens To Meet Reagan I 1
Secretary Na'or Comments I 2
Reagan Reassures: No New Arms Deal With Jordan I 2
Begin Addresses Knesset on Arms to Jordan I 3
Peres Knesset Speech I 6
Knesset Majority Supports Resolution on Jordan I 10
Details of Resolution I 10
Shamir Denounces Sale of Weapons to Jordan I 11
Begin To Send Personal Message to Reagan I 11
Comments on Knesset Vote I 11
Harif Views Differences With U.S. Over Lebanon [MA'ARIV 12 Feb] I 13

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

APS Views Haig, Weinberger Visits to Morocco Q 1

LIBYA

Liaison Bureau Warns Morocco of U.S. Ties Q 1
PDRY President Arrives 15 Feb for Consultations Q 2
Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Guinean, Cypriot Visitors Q 2
Anti-OAU Force Demonstrations Continue in Chad Q 2

MOROCCO

Boucetta Discusses Nairobi Summit on Sahara Q 2
Prime Minister Set To Visit PRC 22-28 Feb Q 3

SUDAN

Khartoum Province Schools To Reopen 20 Feb Q 3
Numayri Receives Egyptian Defense Minister Q 4
Briefs Cabinet Q 4

WESTERN SAHARA

Moroccan Intransigence Linked to Haig Visit Q 4

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

Moi Meets With Sudanese Vice President [SUNA] R 1

SOMALIA

Dissidents Report 'Mutinies' Against Siad Barre [AFP] R 1
Egal Released [Addis Ababa] R 2
Radio Kulmis Cites Clash in Eastern Region R 2
Ministry Denies 'Baseless' Army Mutiny Reports R 2
Official Comments on Ogaden, Kenya Relations [QNA] R 3
Front Claims Four Cuban Soldiers Killed R 3
[(Clandestine) Voice of Western Somalia]

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Goukouni Criticizes OAU on Return to Ndjamena [AFP] S 1
Communique Rejects Decisions [AFP] S 1
MPLT Communique Supports OAU Resolutions [AFP] S 2
Fours Towns Reportedly Join Habre Forces [AFP] S 2

ZAIRE

Striking Teachers Dismissed, To Be Sent Home [AFP] S 3
Number of Civil Servants Reduced in 1981 S 3

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

AFP Reports Growing Unrest, Discontent T 1
PNDC Orders Investigation of Shooting Incidents T 1
Atim: Economic Crimes To Be Severely Punished T 1
Delegation Leaves 15 Feb for Libyan Talks T 2
Negotiations Underway With Iranian Delegation [AFP] T 2
Secretary for Lands, Mineral Resources Named T 2

NIGERIA

President Shagari Announces Cabinet Reshuffle T 3
Students Arrested After Violent Demonstrations T 4

SENEGAL

Minister on Student Issues, Arrest of PDS Members T 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Rejects Contact Group Voting Proposal [Luanda] U 1
Democratic Party Withdraws From Alliance U 1

ZAMIBA

Kaunda Grants Interview to Yugoslav Paper [TANJUG] U 1

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Expands Intelligence Organization [AFP] U 2
Police Search Home of Joshua Nkomo for Arms [AFP] U 3
Government Declares Organizations Illegal U 4

ARAB LEAGUE HOLDS EMERGENCY MEETING ON GOLAN

Khaddam's Arrival Statement

JN120512 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] The Arab foreign ministers' emergency meeting, which will discuss the enemy's decision to annex the occupied Golan in light of the UN General Assembly resolution on isolating Israel at the international level, will open in Tunis today.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Tunis yesterday to attend this emergency meeting. In an arrival statement, Khaddam said the Golan issue is an Arab and not a Syrian issue. He further said: We in Syria are quite eager to give an Arab dimension to all that is related to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Khaddam expressed hope that the Arab foreign ministers will adopt decisions which serve the Arab nation in its conflict with the Zionist enemy. Asked about a possible Syrian call for an Arab summit, Khaddam said: This subject has to be approved in light of the foreign ministers' discussions. We will call for a summit if we find that the conditions are present to make it a success. Otherwise, we will leave it for the Arab states to discuss and find the appropriate conditions for its convocation.

On employing the Arab oil weapon in the Arab nation's battle, Khaddam said: The Arab nation possesses several weapons, but what is more important is the presence of a military balance between Syria and Israel. The other weapons are subsidiary ones which must be used as much as necessary to serve our aims.

Asked his assessment of the results of the UN General Assembly vote, Khaddam said the vote was a victory for the people's freedom and a big defeat for the hegemony and domination of the Israeli enemy and U.S. imperialism. He added that the battle at the United Nations was a battle between the Third World states on the one hand and U.S. imperialism and the states that are colonizing the Third World on the other. However, he said, the will of the Third World and the Arab nation triumphed through the adoption of a collective stand.

Iraqi Minister's Remarks

JN120902 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0740 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Tunis, 12 Feb (INA) -- Hamid 'Alwan, Iraqi minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived here last night to participate in the emergency meeting of the Arab League Council, which will begin discussing the Zionist enemy's annexation of the occupied Syrian heights today.

In a press statement upon his arrival, 'Alwan said that Iraq considers any Arab cause pertaining to Arab land or water as a pan-Arab responsibility. Therefore, he said, Iraq resists any step by the Zionist or Persian enemies to attack any part of the Arab homeland.

'Alwan added: Out of this fact, Iraq expresses solidarity with fraternal Arabs in everything which deters aggression against any part of the Arab land. Iraq is now translating this dictum into its defense of the eastern flank of the Arab homeland. He added that Iraq places all its potentials with those of other Arab brothers in the Golan and in other Arab lands exposed to foreign aggression.

This is not a new stand for Iraq, but is a firm stand in Iraq's relations and dealings with the fateful and pan-Arab issues.

Meeting Begins 12 Feb

LD121844 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] The Arab League Council in Tunis this evening opened its emergency meeting on the Golan under the chairmanship of Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus in his capacity as chairman of the current session of the council. Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi attended the meeting.

The council will discuss the Israeli entity's decision to annex the Golan Heights, the Syrian occupied territory, and the measures to be taken to deal with the situation in the Middle East in the light of [words indistinct].

Klibi's Address

LD122340 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] The Arab League Council began its emergency meeting of foreign ministers in Tunis today to discuss the Israeli entity's decision to annex the occupied Syrian Golan Heights and the measures to be taken to deal with the situation in the Middle East.

At the beginning of the session, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi analyzed the nature of the Zionist entity and its aggressive practices against the Arab countries -- practices which have gone beyond all limits, so much so that they prompted the world society condemn Israel and the majority of the world countries asked for the imposition of sanctions against it. Klibi called for bolstering cooperation with all countries which sided with the Arab rights, including Greece which earned the admiration of the Arab nation. He expressed his regret at the stand taken by some countries including the EEC, Japan and the United States, particularly the latter which in its solidarity with the Zionist entity, has gone so far as to guarantee its right to commit aggression in our skies.

The Arab League secretary general said the realization of a just peace through political means depends on the solidarity of the Arab nation, because this solidarity is the best guarantee that the Arab nation will be able to retrieve its rights by itself.

Following the public session, the foreign ministers held secret meetings, during which they listened to the chief Syrian delegate, who is believed to have submitted his country's working paper.

The Arab foreign ministers will resume their meetings at 1000 tomorrow. However, it is likely that they will hold side meetings tonight to reach a unified stand on the question of the annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights.

Khaddam's Speech

JN131040 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0925 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Tunis, 13 Feb (SANA) -- 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stressed that we must build up the Arabs' military power to confront Israel. This is something Syria is seeking to achieve. The Arabs are called on to seriously work to improve the means of joint Arab action, to consolidate what can be consolidated of this Arab action and to provide the suitable atmosphere for escalating this action. He added: All of us should be concerned about this Arab action, above everything else.

In a speech last night at the closed session of the Arab League Council foreign ministers, which is currently meeting in Tunis to discuss the Zionist enemy's decision to annex the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, Khaddam added: We are saying to all the Arab countries that for anyone who wants to take part in confronting Israel, the Syrian territories are open

and all the Arab countries can participate with us in every sense of the meaning of participation -- can join us on the land and in the decisionmaking -- because we in Syria are concerned that the Arab dimension of the Israeli-Arab dispute be stressed and highlighted since this dispute is not directed against any one Arab country alone but against all the Arab countries. [paragraph as received]

Khaddam said that one of the basic points of the policy of confronting the Israeli enemy's decisions is to strengthen cooperation with friendly countries, foremost of which are Third World countries, because we have such common objectives as, entrenching sovereignty, independence and progress and eliminating all forms of backwardness. As an Arab nation which is exposed to multifaceted threats, we must establish an international framework to protect our nation. Khaddam added: Within this framework, the time has come for us to tell the countries which assist the aggressors and participate with them: Enough. We must jointly adopt measures which we believe will be effective. Others are assuming negative roles which serve Israel. Let us discuss what can and cannot be done at present and in the future.

Khaddam proposed to the ministers freezing the Arab-European dialogue by reaching agreement on measures which will serve our objective. Khaddam added: We are not here to incriminate one another but to discuss all that serves our nation's interests. Brothers, I must point out here that it is not logical for us to be flogged daily by the United States and continue to respond to this with gladness and satisfaction.

The Arab foreign ministers will resume their meeting this morning

13 Feb Session

LD131418 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Tunis, 13 Feb (KUNA) -- Arab foreign ministers resumed their emergency conference, which began yesterday, on Israel's annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. They held a closed session this morning under the chairmanship of the Lebanese foreign minister, Fu'ad Butrus.

Conference sources expressed a conviction that the Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, would not necessarily insist on the adoption of the Syrian working paper in its entirety, and that he had shown a readiness to negotiate with the moderate Arab countries on the Syrian proposals.

The Syrian proposals demand a halt to imports from the United States, withdrawing Arab assets from and not making new investments in U.S. banks, and a halt to dealings with U.S. firms working in the Arab world.

The Syrian, Kuwaiti and Saudi delegations last night held a closed meeting with Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, and the head of the Palestinian delegation to discuss the Syrian working paper.

The same sources said that Saudi Arabia objected to the adoption of the Syrian working paper in its entirety, and that Khaddam has adopted a more lenient stand. They added that a promise of increased aid from Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf oil-exporting countries to Damascus, with the objective of establishing a strategic balance with Israel, which has been called for by Syria for some time, could contribute toward persuading Syria to concede some of its demands.

The sources noted that the Syrian stand was strongly bolstered by members of the Confrontation and Steadfastness Front which, in addition to Syria, includes Libya, Algeria, South Yemen and the PLO, and that discussions could therefore become heated.

Iraqi Minister's Speech

JN132242 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] The Arab League Council's emergency meeting, which was held on the level of foreign ministers to discuss the Zionist entity's decision to annex the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, ended in Tunis this evening with the adoption of several resolutions.

Hamid 'Alwan, Iraqi minister of state for foreign affairs, has stressed that out of its pan-Arab commitment to the united stand, Iraq is and will remain quite ready to fulfill the demands of Arab participation in confronting the Zionist enemy.

Addressing the final session of the Arab League Council's emergency meeting, 'Alwan said that Iraq considers any aggression against any part of the Arab homeland by any foreigner an aggression against all Arab countries. He added that the Zionist entity cannot take any step without the approval of the U.S. administration, which is exerting all its efforts to support this entity's aggressive potentials and implementation of criminal schemes against the Arab countries.

He added: The armament cooperation between the Zionist entity and Tehran rulers is an unequivocal evidence of this entity's expansionist and aggressive tasks against the Arab nation with the absolute support of the United States. He stressed: Each spot of the Arab homeland receives our greatest attention and is not less important than the land of Iraq itself. He said that at present Iraq is waging a fierce war on the eastern borders of the Arab homeland to preserve the nation's sovereignty and dignity. He added that Shatt al-'Arab is an Arab land as much as Gaza, the Golan, Galilee and Nabulus are. Therefore, the duty of defending Shatt al-'Arab and the Iraqi lands is like that of defending these other lands.

Concluding, he said: The Zionist entity's decision to annex the Golan Heights was the result of the disintegrated Arab situation and the state of despair overtaking the Arab nation. This state, he said, enabled the Zionist entity to continue its aggression against the Arab nation and prompted the United States to continue its support and encouragement of this entity. He added that Arab solidarity is the only way for this nation to possess effective weapons with which to foil the schemes of enemies, regardless of their identities and positions, and to achieve victory over them.

Jordanian Minister's Speech

JN131400 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1235 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Tunis, 13 Feb (INA) -- The Arab League Council's emergency meeting resumed here today to discuss the Zionist enemy's decision to annex the occupied Syrian Golan Heights.

Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim said in a speech that Arab solidarity means supporting Arab rights and defending Arab soil against any aggression, no matter where this Arab soil might be and regardless of the source of the aggression. There is no difference, Al-Qasim added, between an aggression against Palestine, Sinai, Golan or Iraq' hence our stand by fraternal Iraq in its confrontation of the unjust war imposed on it by Iran and Jordan's call to form the Jordanian Arab Al-Yarmuk forces. The Jordanian minister said: The enemy's plans to expand at the expense of Arab territory and rights are aimed against all the Arabs without exception. The aggression is aimed at the nation's very existence and we all must sincerely work in order to preserve Arab rights and existence because the elements of the strength of this nation is inherent in it and nobody will fight its battle for it. Jordan firmly believes in Arab solidarity and joint Arab action and has translated this belief into practical realities. We have built our own capabilities in accordance with our limited resources and tremendous responsibilities.

Final Statement, Resolutions

JN132154 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Tunis, 13 Feb (SANA) -- The Arab League Council ended its emergency meeting here this afternoon and issued a statement condemning U.S. policy in the Middle East. Following is the text of the statement:

The Arab League Council, which held an emergency meeting at Arab League headquarters in Tunis on Friday, 12 February 1982, to discuss the recent Israeli aggression of annexing the occupied Syrian Arab territories in the Golan Heights, reviewed the continuous aggressive Zionist actions against the Arab nation, the last of which was the annexation of the occupied Syrian lands in the Golan Heights. It also discussed the dangers of this policy which aims at further occupation and expansion as a prelude to full Israeli control over the region.

The council studied the policy adopted by the United States in the region and the unconditional U.S. support for the Zionist Israeli aggression, including the strategic alliance set up between the United States and the Zionist entity -- a support which enabled Israel to continue its occupation of the Arab territories, its disavowal of the Palestinian Arab people's rights to their land and homeland and its refusal to implement the UN resolutions or abide by the UN Charter.

The council also discussed the U.S. stand at the UN Security Council -- a stand which hindered the adoption of a resolution on the application of measures against Israel as stipulated in the UN Charter. It also discussed the U.S. stand at the UN General Assembly, particularly with regard to the pressures exerted on some delegations. The council concluded that the current U.S. policy is bound to create a state leading to confrontation with the Arab nation.

The council also reviewed the UN Security Council's resolution which collectively condemned Israel and the UN General Assembly's resolution of 5 February this year which called for imposing sanctions cited in the UN Charter, particularly paragraph 11 of the resolution which declares that Israel's actions confirm that it is not a peace-loving member state and that it has not fulfilled its commitment according to the charter nor its commitments as stipulated in UN General Assembly Resolution No 273 of 11 May 1949.

The council noted with satisfaction the great support expressed by the international community for Arab rights, which emphasizes Israel's international isolation due to its repeated aggression and continuous defiance of the UN Charter and resolutions.

The council also stressed the Arab states' adherence to international legitimacy and the UN Charter and resolutions vis-a-vis the issue of Palestine. It also stressed the Arab states' abidance by the will of the international community and their eagerness to preserve international security and peace at a time when Israel is threatening Arab security and peace as well as world security and peace by its aggressive policies in the region.

The council indicated the importance of the joint Arab action, which was one of the reasons for the success of the Arab efforts inside and outside the United Nations and which gained great international support for Arab rights.

The council adopted the following resolutions:

A. Exerting joint efforts to implement all the articles of the UN General Assembly's resolution issued on 5 February 1982, holding contacts and adopting all the necessary measures to expel Israel from the United Nations, its specialized agencies as well as from the other international organizations, and making intensive efforts on the international level to explain the importance of implementing the UN General Assembly's resolution in all its articles.

B. Strengthening relations in the various political, economic and cultural spheres -- bilaterally or unanimously -- with the friendly states, particularly with the Islamic, nonaligned and socialist countries.

C. Expressing the great appreciation of the principled supportive stand of the African states and the Organization of African Unity on the Arab causes, continuing to further strengthen Arab-African cooperation in the various spheres and further promotes bilateral relations in order to bolster the joint struggle of the Arab and African states to preserve their independence, develop their societies and face the two racist regimes of the Zionist and South African entities.

D. Condemning the U.S Middle East policy, particularly the U.S. support for the Israeli enemy; considering this policy as hostile to the Arab nation and to its vital interests; and asking the U.S. Government to stop the various forms of aid to the Israeli enemy, especially the military and financial aid which enables the enemy to continue its occupation of the Arab land, disavow the Palestinian people's national rights, build settlements, annex lands, expel the citizens and continue its aggressive acts which all together helps Israel to continue its challenge to the UN resolutions.

E. Expressing the council's denunciation of the stands adopted by Japan and some of the European states on the Arab rights, stressing that such stands will reflect adversely on the cooperation with these states.

The council stressed its concern over the stands of some states which support Israel's aggression against the Arab countries. The council formed a ministerial-level committee comprising Syria, PLO, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Iraq and Algeria to evaluate the political and economic relations between the Arab countries and the states that support Israel in order to reshape these relations according to the stands of these states on Arab rights. The committee shall forward its report on this subject to the coming Arab Summit.

An annual report will be issued on the various states' aid to the Zionist entity in the various spheres. The Arab League General Secretariat and the PLO will cooperate in this regard.

Khaddam on Resolutions

JN131958 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1845 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Tunis, 13 Feb (SANA) -- 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, commented on the Arab League Council's resolutions, stressing that these resolutions express the Arab countries' determination to continue the comprehensive struggle until they achieve their objectives.

Replying to the journalists' questions following the conclusion of the Arab foreign ministers council meeting today, Khaddam said: We in Syria believe that the main pillar of the Arab confrontation of Israel is the establishment of a strategic balance with the Israeli enemy, and this is what we will establish in Syria.

Khaddam asserted that the Arab League Council's resolutions on the aggression against the Golan are the best that can be achieved currently. He added: The Syrian working paper included ideas subject to discussion because in joint Arab action, we must always look for common denominators and not for separate decisions. Hence, in light of our discussions, what we have achieved is the optimum under current Arab circumstances.

Asked about the U.S. defense secretary's recent tour of the region, Khaddam said: Syria has a comprehensive policy regarding the U.S. steps and policy. We believe the United States is the main supporter of Israel. Therefore, we look at U.S. policy only from this angle.

Asked about how far the USSR is committed to achieving a strategic balance with Israel, Khaddam said: The Arab-Israeli struggle is an Arab cause, not a Soviet cause. Therefore, before asking the USSR what it is going to do, we have to ask the Arab countries what they have done. We also must ask ourselves what we should do. At any rate, Khaddam added, Syria is going to further strengthen its relations with the USSR on behalf of the Arab nation because Syria is now waging battle on behalf of the Arab nation. We are doing this because we want Syria to become strong and capable of achieving Arab objectives and defending Arab rights and national interests.

Regarding the Arab summit, Khaddam said: We have not discussed the subject. We believe, however, that we must prepare the appropriate circumstances to guarantee the success of the conference as we all wish.

Khaddam stressed: The aggressive annexation of the Golan is just a link in the chain of expansionist Zionist schemes. The Arab countries' determination to continue the comprehensive struggle to achieve all our objectives is the main factor behind the discussions joint Arab action.

Khaddam added: Syria has faith that the backbone of any confrontation is the establishment of a strategic balance with the enemy. We will certainly bring about this strategic balance and we are confident the Arab countries will seriously support us in this.

Khaddam said the Arab countries possess numerous potential and abilities and that they will use these potentials, whether individually or unanimously. This meeting, he said, is a fundamental link in the chain of confrontation of the Zionist enemy.

Asked about the importance of the presence of Iraq and Jordan in bringing about a strategic balance with the Zionist enemy, Khaddam said: Syria believes that joint Arab action is a must. Yet, we cannot postpone the establishment of a strategic balance with Israel until the circumstances of the joint Arab action improve.

Khaddam went on to say: We are divided into 22 Arab states and we have various problems in the Arab homeland because of this. Once we are able to establish one state for the Arab nation we can overcome all these problems. Therefore, we as a nation should decide to establish Arab unity to put an end to all the differences that emerge among states due to regional circumstances and interests. Establishing a strategic balance between us and Israel is a firm strategic target for which we will work. The Arab circumstances are a subsidiary factor and the basic factor is our determination in Syria.

Replying to a question on the internal situation in Syria in light of remarks by imperialist and Zionist sources, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said: Syria is not far away. Every one of you can visit Syria to see for yourself that the internal situation in Syria is better than in any Third World and even any developed country. He added: What has happened is that the security organs in Hamah received information about the existence of hideouts containing quantities of weapons. Therefore, the party and security organs carried out a search campaign. This is what has actually happened. We believe that U.S. imperialists, the Americans and their intelligence organs, are basically behind this affair, through which they want to serve U.S. strategy and Israel.

On the timing of the anti-Syrian campaign, Khaddam said the campaign of falsehoods and fabrications was a result of the large defeat of the U.S. administration at the United Nations and the strangling isolation in which the United States placed itself as a result of its support and backing of Israel. He went on to say: Moreover, the United States is using psychology to cover the Israeli aggressive act [of annexing the Golan] and upset atmosphere in the region. However, he said, let the U.S. administration be assured that the Syrian people, leadership and armed forces are so strong and united that they are today, as always, able to crush and confront all these schemes.

Khaddam went on to say: What is important is that we should see what the United States wants and what it does in the region so as to make sure that this will not last long because our Arab nation and our masses, which are aware of the danger posed to the region by the U.S. and Israeli presence, will struggle with all means and in all directions to confront these schemes and work against the hostile presence and its policies.

Asked if there are measures to prevent such incidents in Syria, Khaddam said: There are no incidents in Syria. There is party and security work in search of hideouts and weapons. This has been completed. He added: As happens in any other country, it is natural for the security organs to confiscate weapons and arrest those possessing them once their existence is discovered. He further said: This does not happen only in Syria, but also in other countries like France, Britain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia or any other country. He said: Anyone who thinks that weapon hideouts are allowed to exist in this or that country and that the responsible authorities should remain silent about them lacks mental balance.

Khaddam left Tunis for Damascus this afternoon. He was seen off by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, the Arab League assistant secretaries and the Syrian ambassador to Tunisia.

Libyan Secretary's Comments

LD140830 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0720 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Tunis, 14 Feb (JANA) -- Brother 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of foreign liaison, commenting on the resolutions of the Arab League Council which ended its emergency meeting midday today in Tunis, said if it were not for the unlimited U.S. support for the Zionist enemy against the Arab nation and for the deteriorated Arab situation, the United States would not have taken such a challenging and humiliating stance toward our Arab nation. When we find the best way of facing these facts, we differ among us [as heard] and this is the tragedy of the Arab action inside the Arab League, he added.

He recalled that the masses have repeatedly demanded during Arab meetings that Arab countries distinguish friend from foe. Brother al-'Ubaydi wondered how we can imagine the United States will respond to our Arab policy when it is seeking to establish military cooperation with some Arab countries, setting up a strategic alliance with others, and at the same time establishing a strategic alliance with the Zionist enemy.

Brother al-'Ubaydi explained that it is the right of each country to make its own policy as it sees fit. However, we as Arabs are bound together with one pan-Arab principle. Therefore, any policies that might harm the Arab nation should be subject to examination [mahal nadhar].

Mr al-'Ubaydi said the resolutions adopted by the Arab League Council are below the level of the stand required by the circumstances currently facing our Arab nation. He stressed the need to adopt serious and practical stances vis-a-vis the anti-Arab U.S. policy.

PDRY

'TERRORIST GANG' ARRESTED FOR SABOTAGE PLOT

EA121624 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] The republican high court presided over by Brother Najib 'Abd ar-Rahman Sumayri, the court president, will shortly begin the trial of a gang of terrorists that infiltrated the republic to carry out acts of sabotage, namely, blowing up and destroying economic installations, buildings, oil storage tanks and gasoline stations to create chaos and alarm among the citizens and shake the stability and security now enjoyed by the citizens of the homeland.

A responsible security organ source has revealed the nature of the criminal mission entrusted to the group, whose movements the security organs managed to monitor, and who were arrested before they could carry out their criminal mission. The course said that known external forces trained, organized and financed the group.

Trial Begins

EA152046 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] The trial of the members of the sabotage gang began today in the high court hall, Kraytar. The gang was uncovered by the security organs of Democratic Yemen. The trial is a result of the confirmation of the accused's involvement in an organized activity to commit criminal acts of sabotage in the republic. Their trial is open to the public and the hall was crowded with citizens. Crowds of Yemeni people gathered outside the court to denounce the gang's activities, which nearly caused a major disaster in the country.

Appearing in court to hear the charges against them were the following accused: Husayn Nasir Ahmad; Mahdi Sa'id Ba'awdhah; 'Abbas Sa'id Muhammad, 'Abduh 'Ali Ahmad; Himam Hadi Ba'awdhah; Sa'id al-Khadhir (Ba Humaym); Salih Muhsin al-Khadhir; Rashad Sa'id Taris; (Amjad) Hadi Ba'awdhah.

The judges are brothers Najib 'Abd ar-Rahman Shumayri, president of the high court, 'Ali Husayn Abu Bakr, and 'Ali Nasir Salim. The public prosecutors are brothers Taha 'Ali Salih, 'Abd al-Qadir (as-Sawaki) and 'Ali Awad Nasir. Counsel for the defense has also been formed.

The judge read the charges against the accused and the penalties which the penal code stipulates for them. The judge also detailed the charges, that is, the joining by the accused of groups hostile to the revolution at the beginning of the eighties; their undertaking of training operations; and their introduction of explosives into the republic with the aim of destroying various economic installations.

The judge explained the availability of sufficient evidence to bring the accused to trial and convict them on the basis of Articles 106 and 109 of the penal code.

The accused admitted before the court that they were about to commit the said crimes, had joined external forces hostile to the revolution, were trained in camps in the use of explosives and introduced explosives into the republic for sabotage acts.

The judge then asked public prosecutor Brother Taha 'Ali Salih to read to the court evidence showing the accused's involvement in sabotage acts against the national interests.

The public prosecutor spoke about the latent dangers of this conspiracy and said the act was directed not against a person but against the homeland and that it thus constituted a political, economic and social threat linked with imperialist and reactionary activities in the region.

The evidence for this is'that there was considerable financing for this plot. The enormity of it is that it was to be perpetrated by Yemeni hands. The public prosecutor invited the court to impose penalties on each criminal in accordance with his role in the plot. The public prosecutor placed before the court incontrovertible evidence in the cases of all 12 [as heard] accused. He traced the threads of the plot from the very beginning, the involvement of each of the accused, and their apprehension by security organs.

He said the accused Husayn Nasir Ahmad had admitted his links and numerous contacts with mercenaries and foreign intelligence agents. The accused Husayn Nasir Ahmad often travelled between Aden and other areas to prepare the implementation of the plot.

He then read the evidence in the case of the second accused, Nasir Fadhl Nasir, who had also met mercenaries and agents. He also often traveled between Aden and foreign destinations to prepare the plot. He pointed out that all the accused communicated with one another in code regarding the plot.

The public prosecutor then read the evidence in the case of the third accused, Ahmad Husayn Ahmad, who was trained in sabotage at a training camp abroad.

The public prosecutor read the evidence in the case of the fourth accused, 'Ali 'Abdallah Dahmas, concerning his involvement in the plot. He was trained in sabotage and had contacts with agents. He then returned to Aden to carry out reconaissance operations in the (CALTEX) area. The accused 'Ali 'Abdallah Dahmas, together with his accomplices, also set the time for the explosions but was arrested before they could take place.

The public prosecutor also reviewed the evidence against the accused Mahdi Sa'id Ba'awdhah concerning his links with mercenaries and agents and the evidence against 'Abbas Sa'id Ahmad concerning his contacts with mercenaries and his agreement to carry out sabotage and train in their camps.

He presented evidence against the accused 'Abduh 'Ali Ahmad concerning his joining the mercenaries, meeting agents and arranging sabotage in the republic.

Evidence showed that Himam Hadi Ba'awdhah was in contact with mercenaries and foreign experts abroad. He was also trained in intelligence methods. He then returned to Aden to coordinate the implementation of this plot.

Evidence also shows that the accused Sa'id al-Khadir (Ba Humaym) met mercenaries abroad and brought explosives into the republic to deliver them to certain persons with the aim of using them for destructive purposes.

The public prosecutor also presented special evidence related to the actions of the accused Salih Muhsin al-Khadir, Rashad Sa'id Taris and (Amjad) Hadi Ba'awdhah, who made contacts with mercenaries abroad and trained in sabatage for the purpose of carrying out such acts inside the republic. They returned here to implement their criminal designs.

After the republic's public prosecutor finished reading the evidence, the president of the court showed exhibits of explosives, cars and money used in the implementation of the crime. He also spoke about the existence of photographs of some of the places where the accused were trained.

The president of the court then adjourned the court until Wednesday.

MUBARAK ADDRESSES CAIRO ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

NC130946 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0817 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Speech by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak at the Expanded Economic Conference Held at the Central Mobilization and Statistics Bureau in Cairo on 13 February -- live]

[Text] In the name of the merciful and compassionate God, Mr Conference Chairman, dear brothers: Ever since our noble people entrusted me with responsibility in these delicate circumstances, I have taken it upon myself to see to it that the priorities of national action agree with the supreme national interest in its comprehensive concept and that the activity of the legislative and executive authorities is directed toward the achievement of the people's interest, because this is the basic context of democratic rule, and this is the message borne by everyone who undertakes the trust of national struggle.

There is no argument that the consolidation of the basis of the national economy on sound principles is at the top of national responsibilities. If we want our beloved Egypt to be prosperous and strong -- and we have pledged to God to do that -- its strength must be based on a strong and sound economy, and we must work to achieve prosperity for the whole society and for the individuals who perform their national duty. It is our duty to achieve for them a free and dignified life that will make each one of them secure and confident about his present and future, looking toward the future with reassurance and optimism.

As we have agreed, national action is a levy that no citizen can disregard, neglect or leave to government departments to deal with as they wish while he stands as a spectator, sometimes satisfied and sometimes indignant. We all must participate in tackling this responsibility, because the matter affects us all. Any strengthening of the national economy directly benefits us. Consequently, it is necessary to have mass participation in discussing the methods and alternatives that can strenghten the production base, increase the rate of savings and investments, rationalize consumption, combat all forms of waste and achieve social justice by raising the standard of living of the toiling groups without expropriating the right of every honorable citizen to honest gain.

I have found that the period we are passing through is completely appropriate for comprehensively reviewing the Egyptian economy. We have accumulated much experience in all aspects of economic life, and our view has become clearer and more penetrating and our ambitions have become bigger and broaders. We have also entered an era of peace, which will enable us to give greater attention to the process of rebuilding and construction.

Divine providence has given us new resources which should be exploited in a way that will achieve the greatest benefit to us and to the future generations of our children and grandchildren. Furthermore, we are embarking on a new 5-year plan for comprehensive development, for which we must lay down a clear strategy and agreed priorities.

For this reason, brothers, I have requested that some preliminary studies be made. These studies should be free of theoretical analysis and capable of practical implementation. This primarily requires concentration on finding solutions to problems we face in accordance with an agreed-upon priority.

You recall that I have called on anyone with views or experience to contribute to these efforts. The people's response has been magnificent and gives hope and reassurance. This phenomenon would not have emerged had the masses not been confident of the viability of this national mission and willing to shoulder its great burdens.

I then called for convening this conference, which includes the best economic minds in Egypt, so that views can interact and compete to serve the national interests. There will be no muzzling of views or restrictions on advice as long as we all proceed from our sublime loyalty to ancient Egypt and its glorious people and as long as the goal we agree upon is to achieve the legitimate interests of the individuals and the whole society and to enable every citizen to express his creative potential without limits.

Dear brothers, we cannot forget that a sound economic development must not be content only with increasing the gross national product, but must seek to achieve another aim that is no less important -- raising the individual's standard of living and improving the quality of life for every citizen. This requires that the population must be proportionate to the production of commodities and services and that the use of our resources must be optimal. Therefore, we must direct a long look at the population growth rate and consider the near and distant future, because this is the meaning of loyalty to the homeland and being true to ourselves. We cannot ignore the fact that the current rate of increase in population will hinder our efforts to achieve development, will dissipate our hopes for changing the quality of life of every Egyptian and confine our ambitions to preventing the deterioration and aggravation of our situation. We will not accept this.

We have pledged to God and the homeland that our progress in various fields will not stop, so that every citizen will feel that the present is better than the past and that the future will bring hope and promise. I do not want to speak much on this. It is sufficient to point out that if population growth continues at the current rate, our population will total 70 million by 2000, and this number will double 25 years later. We must consider this fact with all seriousness, because it will directly affect our ability to provide food, clothing, housing, jobs, medicines, education and culture to each Egyptian citizen.

Perhaps it is proper to say that the total number employed in 1976 was 11.6 million people. This is expected to reach 24.1 million in 2000 and soar to 53.2 million people in 2025. The number of children in primary school will reach 12 million in 2000. This number was no higher than 6 million in 1976.

In housing, the population growth rate will require providing 8 million housing units by 2000 and another 7 million in the following 10 years. These figures are important indicators of our ability to meet development requirements and to raise standards of living.

Undoubtedly, you realize the aim of convening this conference and the task it must perform. In view of your experience, you are capable of defining the best method for conducting the discussions and dialogue at this conference. However, I would like to submit to you certain points and concepts that might assist you in achieving the aims and choosing the method of work.

1. The task you are carrying out does not start in a vacuum. It must be based on an objective evaluation of reality with all its positive and negative aspects. We must take into consideration strategic national goals and the distinguishing marks of the Egyptian experiment so that our work can be associated with and applicable in a genuine Egyptian environment.

2. This conference, which was preceded by several studies, is not the end of the road. It is a link in the chain of the intensified search for an integral picture of the development strategy and of the main lines of the coming 5-year plan. This conference is not expected to complete within a few days a discussion of the complicated economic problems and provide the appropriate solutions. Furthermore, it is unacceptable that the conference should wind up by issuing general recommendations which add nothing to our ability to confront our problems. What is required is to crystallize debate on the main lines which were the subject of discussion and to prepare for the continuation of study during the coming weeks with a view to laying down an integral framework for the development plan and proposing a specific strategy for its development. This must be coupled with detailed steps for implementation and available alternatives and options to implement economic policy in a way enabling the leadership, together with the legislative and executive organs, to compare these alternatives and choose the ones that will guarantee the maximum possible benefit at the least possible cost.

3. We hope that work at this conference and the committees that will evolve from it will be objective purely for the sake of God and the homeland, because the national interest hangs in the balance and because all of us face a historic responsibility. This is not a field for taking sides or for dissension. On the contrary, it requires collaboration, solidarity and appreciation of responsibility on the basis that the charting of the economic course is a matter that requires a unity of effort and action, although the road is open for varying exertions.

4. I hope the scope of debate and discussion will expand in the coming weeks to include other people who did not have the opportunity to participate in the activities of this conference. Egypt is full of outstanding experts and efficient persons who must not be deprived of discharging their duty in the national service.

5. Throughout the stages of discussion, we must remember that our sublime goal is to realize more happiness and prosperity for every citizen and to pave the way for all those who are capable of participating in the process of work and construction so that they can build a new edifice for Egypt that will recall the glories of its noble past.

6. It is necessary that we should provide economic stability on the basis that it is the essence of the rational economic policy and the main pillar for prosperity and progress. This demands that tremors and upheavals [at-tafarat] be avoided and that the change be restricted to the limited circle within which the economic reform is required in every stage of growth and development. It also demands the preparation of long-term plans that will not be affected by the change of persons and divergence of views. Everyone should be committed to these plans so that each person can predict the potentials available for economic activity. I want to make it clear that we welcome the intensification of economic activity by individuals and establishments in the coming period, even without awaiting the final results of the discussion. The aim of these studies is to intensify and not restrict action.

7. Our noble people are fully capable of shouldering the burdens of development and its requirements, so long as they are confident that a serious and sincere action is in progress and that this is not a question of slogans or of privileges monopolized by a few factions, but that this is a general national effort in which all participate according to ability and potential and from which we will reap the best of fruits. God grant you success in your work and guide you to what is good. God's peace and blessings be with you. [applause]

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE CONCLUDES, WILL ISSUE REPORT

NC152011 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] The economic conference [in Cairo] ended its sessions tonight. The conference's rapporteur, Dr Ibrahim Hilmi 'Abd ar-Rahman, said at a press conference tonight that the economic conference has decided to form a committee to draft a report on the conference's discussions and the various views expressed. The report will be submitted to the president of the republic in the next few days. He added:

[Begin recording] The conference's studies not only seem to tackle the obvious problems in the economic process, but they also effectively deal with the roots of the problems. This requires a limited transitional period, which might not be more than 2 years, during which measures will be gradually adopted and the policies necessary for the coming period will be formulated in accordance with the targets which will be defined by the [5-year] plan. [End recording]

Dr 'Abd ar-Rahman further said that the conference has called for correcting certain trends in the open door economic policy in order to concentrate more on the implementation of the productive projects rather than the consumers projects, bolster the activities of the Egyptian and foreign private sector in accordance with the development plan, reduce the differences in income among the various sections of the society, subsidize the poor classes, prepare training programs for the professionals and technicians on a national level in which the armed forces would participate, increase the agricultural and industrial production, and develop the public sector to carry out its main role in development and economic reform.

GOVERNMENT APPEALS COUNCIL DECISION ON DETAINEES

NC152051 Paris AFP in English 2039 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, 15 Feb (AFP) -- The Egyptian Government has appealed against a State Council decision to free 1,536 people jailed last September by the late President Anwar as-Sadat as part of a massive crackdown on "confessional sedition" it was learned here today.

The government refused to order the release of the detainees and lodged an appeal to the constitutional high court against the decision, arguing that the State Council was "incompetent" to rule in the matter.

The State Council made its ruling Thursday, a few days after an announcement by the prosecutor in charge of the inquiry that investigations had been completed.

During the course of the inquiry, and following Mr. as-Sadat's assassination by Moslem extremists on October 6 some 500 of the original detainees were free.

The government's decision angered court officials who have called for the dismissal of the justice minister in order to maintain "the judiciary's independence."

Judges have also asked that the magistrature's high council replace the justice minister in all his duties and that the president of the High Court of Appeals and the president of the Constitutional Council take over as chairmen of the magistrature's high council. The council is currently chaired by President Husni Mubarak.

NDP PRAISES MUBARAK'S TOUR ACHIEVEMENTS

NC151343 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] The National Democratic Party's Secretariat General today issued a statement on President Husni Mubarak's visit to the United States and some West European states.

The statement says that the visit has depicted Egypt's real and cultural image concerning the issues imvolving Egypt and the Middle East. The statement adds that the visit has confirmed Egypt's choice of the comprehensive and just peace for Egypt and the Arab region's states, including the Palestinians, as a principled course. The visit stressed that the United States must initiate a direct dialogue with the Palestinians and that Egypt is an Arab and Islamic state and a nonaligned state.

Regarding the economic aspect, the statement goes on to say, the United States has shown an understanding of Egypt's request for flexibility in the investment of the loans granted to it and for agreement on increasing the withdrawal from the funds which Egypt has not used in the projects pertaining to the reactivation and bolstering of the new cities and to the improvement of some quarters in the republic's governorates.

Concerning the military field, the statement says, the United States agreed to expedite the shipment of arms to Egypt, particularly the F-16 planes. The U.S. administration has also agreed that the size of the U.S. military aid to Egypt should rise to $1.3 billion in 1982 and that the United States and the group of the principal states in Western Europe should extend military support to Egypt to ensure continuous stability.

CAIRO ANNOUNCES PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO OMAN

NC131410 Cairo MENA in English 1335 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, 13 Feb (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak will visit Oman Sultanate on Tuesday at the invitation of Sultan Qabus. The visit aims at consolidating the friendship ties between the two countries, an official spokesman repoted today.

President Mubarak will be accompanied by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy premier and foreign minister, and Usamah al-Baz, foreign undersecretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs.

MENA learned that President Mubarak and Sultan Qabus Ibn Sa'id will hold two rounds of talks. The first round will be held upon President Mubarak's [arrival] in Muscat before noon on Tuesday.

The second round will be held on Wednesday, after which a joint communique will be issued on the result of the talks.

The two leaders will review President Mubarak's talks held in the European countries and the United States, the Palestinian developments, the current Arab situation and bilateral ties.

Meanwhile, the Omani Ambassador in Cairo 'Abdallah al-Ghazali left here today for Muscat to prepare for President Mubarak's visit.

MUBARAK, DELEGATION DEPART CAIRO FOR MUSCAT

NC160616 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] A short while ago, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak left Cairo for Muscat on a 2-day visit to the Sultanate of Oman at the invitation of Sultan Qabus Ibn Sa'id.

The president is accompanied by a limited delegation including Deputy Prime Minister and foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Foreign Ministry First Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz, Counselor Fu'ad Yusuf, official in charge of Arab affairs at the Foreign Ministry.

The president was seen off at the airport by Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib, Consultative Council Chairman Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, Deputy Prime Minister for Affairs of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, Defense Minister Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Tourism Minister 'Adil Tahir and a number of senior state officials.

'ALI INTERVIEWED ON PEACE PROCESS INITIATIVES

NC122359 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2227 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, 12 Feb (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has announced that Egypt welcomes any addition to, or reinforcement of, the peace process underway in the Middle East.

In an exclusive interview with AKHBAR AL-YAWM, to be published tomorrow, 'Ali says: We will continue to stand prepared to discuss any ideas or initiatives which do not run counter to what has hitherto been achieved. He adds: A serious dialogue with the Palestinians to achieve a settlement is inevitable. We have made it clear to the world that we have not been empowered to speak on the Palestinians' behalf about their final status. They alone are entitled to determine their own fate. Furthermore, no hope can be pinned on achieving the aspired comprehensive and just solution without Palestinian participation.

In speaking of relations with the Arab, 'Ali says: The restoration of relations with Arab states which have opted for estrangement with us is a question of time.

To a question about the likelihood of the European states playing a new role in the Middle East in the light of President Mubarak's recent tour, 'Ali says: The tour resulted in an increased and deepened mutual political understanding between Egypt and these states and an affirmation of Egypt's interest in the European collective and unified role vis-a-vis the Middle East issue in this role's capacity as constituting an international weight which one cannot underestimate or disregard and which, consequently, adds new weight to Arab and Palestinian righteousness.

'Ali adds: In regard to the new European ideas or initiatives, Egypt always welcomes any addition to, or reinforcement of, the peace process which is underway. It is imperative that this process continue in the interest of comprehensive peace in the area. We will continue to stand prepared to discuss any ideas or initiatives which do not run counter to what has hitherto been achieved and which can achieve the interests of all the parties to the conflict in the area.

As far as Egypt's relationship with the Nonaligned Movement is concerned,'Ali says: The interest which Egypt takes in the Nonaligned Movement and the role which Egypt plays in it absolutely are not new. The reason is that this is a basic role and our interest in this movement is an authentic one stemming from a conviction based on Egypt's interest -- a conviction that nonalignment is a principal characteristic trait of Egypt's foreign policy and that the sphere of nonalignment occupies an outstanding prestigious position in the priorities of Egyptian policy. Furthermore, Egypt will continue to protect the Nonaligned Movement (?from the dangers) threatening it. He adds: In fact, I do not know how some people formed the impression that the interest we take in the Nonaligned Movement is an indication of a change in our foreign policy, whereas, and in the past few years, Egyptian diplomacy has never slackened in performing its role within the movement and in emphasizing Egypt's role in it.

Concerning relations with the Soviet Union, 'Ali says: We have repeatedly, and (?not just recently), expressed our readiness to establish normal relations with the Soviet Union based on mutual respect, equal footing and noninterference in the domestic affairs of any one of the two sides. The reason is that we have no interest in being hostile to the Soviet Union, nor do we seek animosity to the Soviet Union. Our policy toward the Soviet Union has always been a reaction to its policy toward us.

'Ali answers a question about the reports being reiterated concerning a new Arab move concerning the restoration of relations with Egypt. His excellency says: The restoration of normal relations between Egypt and the Arab states that opted for estrangement from us is a matter of time -- no more, no less. This is because there is no one who forgets, or who fails to take into account, that Egypt's natural position is in the very heart of the Arab nation. We will always continue to welcome the Arab brothers in Cairo. All that there is to it is that realistic and sound bases should govern the Arab move in this respect. In principle, we believe that this move should be based on a preliminary principle -- that is, Egypt's recovery of all its territory is a gain achieved for the whole Arab nation. Furthermore, the peace to which Egypt has opened the road should continue and strengthen. This is because Egypt's quest, which President Mubarak has emphasized in all his statements in the United States and Europe, is a comprehensive and just peace, which will be achieved only through the Palestinian people's recovery of their legitimate rights.

To a question about whether the Sultanate of Oman is carrying out any mediation between Egypt and Arab states, 'Ali says: The Sultanate of Oman, headed by His Majesty Sultan Qabus, has always done (?whatever is compatible with) its faith towards the objectives of the Arabs, in the cause of the Palestinian people and in the cause of peace. Egypt and Oman are bound together by close fraternal ties extending to all domains. We always exercise care to inform His Majesty Sultan Qabus and the brother responsible officials (?there) of the (?details) of Egypt's moves and of our continuing contacts for the sake of peace and the Palestinian people's rights.

'Ali replies to questions about the extent of the U.S. Government's response to the call for recognizing the importance of the Palestinians' role in the solution of the Middle East problem and about whether there are possibilities for the holding of U.S.-Palestinian contacts.

He says: The United States is a party to the Camp David agreements, which recognize the importance of the Palestinian role in providing a solution for the state of affairs existing in the Middle East. There can be no doubt that the United States knows fully well that no hope can be pinned on achieving the aspired comprehensive and just settlement without the Palestinians' participation. This has been one of the main (?things) which Egypt has always exercised care to emphasize at all the meetings which have taken place with U.S. participation to achieve a transitional system in the West Bank and Gaza following the withdrawal of the Israeli Administration and forces from them. We have made it clear that we are not empowered to speak on behalf of the Palestinians about their final status and that the Palestinians alone are entitled to determine their own fate. Therefore, a serious dialogue with them to achieve a settlement is inevitable.

'Ali adds: There can be no doubt that the announcement after Alexander Haig's first visit to Cairo last month -- about Haig having met with some Palestinian leaders -- is a positive step that must be followed by other steps on the same road. On our part, we will spare no efforts to give momentum to this constructive dialogue and to intensify it so that it will yield the desired fruits.

In conclusion, we must not forget that the Camp David agreements stipulate that the Palestinian issue must be resolved in all its perspectives.

AL-AHRAM ON IMPACT OF SINAI ON ARAB SUMMIT

NC152217 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2135 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, 15 Feb (MENA) -- AL-AHRAM notes that the Arab states are in a state of anticipation with regard to developments related to the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, and that the convocation of the Arab summit is now linked to this date.

In a commentary published in tomorrow's edition, the paper says it is clear that the Arab countries are closely watching Israel on this score so that they can see the extent to which it carries out its commitments. This will open a new phase of dealing [with Israel] because this precedent will indicate the possibility of attaining solutions by means of negotiations and commitments, and this will encourage similar experiments which would deal with other issues and, perhaps, other parties.

AL-AHRAM adds it would be useful to resume the work of the Arab summit following the completition of the withdrawal from Sinai so that the summit can deal with the issues in an objective and serious manner, far from rigidity and fanaticism. Thus, the conference would be able to deal with the subject matter in all its dimensions and issue its resolutions after carefully weighing them so that they would be effective, elicit respect, and induce an appreciation for the signatories of those resolutions.

The paper affirms that the Arab foreign ministers' refusal to boycott the United States economically is a step in this direction, namely: more realism, objectivity and balance.

MULTINATIONAL FORCE COMMANDER ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC152135 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2020 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, 15 Feb (MENA) -- The commander of the multinational force in Sinai, Gen Fredrik Bull-Hansen, arrived in Cairo from Israel on a 2-day visit. He was accompanied by the director general of the multinational forces, Mr Leamon Hunt.

General Bull-Hansen stated that the aim of his visit is to supervise the arrangements related to the deployment of the multinational forces in the areas of Al-'Awja and Sharm ash-Shaykh.

He added that the most important achievement that has been made since his previous visit to Egypt is the European states' participation in this force.

General Bull-Hansen also said that he will visit Egypt again within 3 weeks to assume his task in the multinational force.

Bull-Hansen affirmed that work related to the deployment of these forces is progressing in a satisfactory manner. The chairman of the Egyptian Military Committee, Staff Maj Gen Muhsin Hamdi, who welcomed General Bull-Hansen, said that the forces will begin to arrive at the beginning of March and will complete their arrival by the 20th of the same month. They assume their tasks on 25 April.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali is scheduled to meet with General Bull-Hansen and Mr Hunt during their visit to Egypt.

AL-AHRAM: EXPERTS BEGIN BOUNDARY MARKING

NC122212 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2140 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, 12 Feb (MENA) -- The setting of the new border markers between Egypt and Israel under the 1906 agreement has begun. These consist of 100 stone markers engraved on one side with the emblem of the Arab Republic of Egypt and on the other with the emblem of Israel. This work has begun after a joint survey team drawn from the two countries completed the demarcation of the international boundary as it was prior to the June 1967 war.

In reporting this news in its Saturday edition, the newspaper AL-AHRAM says that it has been decided that this new boundary will have four official crossing points for the two states. These crossing points will be in the areas of Rafah, Al-'Awja, the Negev and Tabah. The work on these crossing points will be carried out for the two sides by an Israeli company, which will complete its work on 25 April.

Each state will defray the cost of any installations built in its terrotory.

'ALI REVIEWS EGYPT'S BORDER, RESETTLEMENT POLICY

NC142149 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1915 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, 14 Feb (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that he emphasized at his meeting today with the members of the Egyptian committee on Rafah the principles which govern the Egyptian stance concerning Rafah.

The first principle, he said, is that the Egyptian political borders are clear, sacred, and indisputable; and must be secured without harming the interests of the inhabitants of the city. This can be done by taking into consideration that some inhabitants of the Gaza Strip living in Egyptian Rafah have expressed their wish to return to the Gaza Strip, and that some Egyptians living on the other side of the border have expressed their wish to return to the homeland.

'Ali added that the presence of each of the two groups in their present location was the result of occupational circumstances, so their wishes must be understood favorably.

He added that the second principle is that Egypt is keen on easing the burden on Palestinians living in Rafah by way of applying the system known as the border villages and cities system, which guarantees the freedom of movement of the inhabitants so as to unite the families on both sides of the border.

'Ali explained that the application of the principle of compensation and the resettlement of the Egyptians and Palestinaians in other substitute houses among the inhabitants of the two sectors of the city of Rafah is being discussed.

ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT CAIRO 21 FEB

NC141448 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1420 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, 14 Feb (MENA) -- Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will arrive in Cairo on Sunday on a 5-day visit to Egypt. During the visit, the Israeli minister will conduct talks with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and a number of officials on bilateral relations and the Palestinian autonomy negotiations.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS ISRAELI AMBASSADOR SASON

NC141505 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1427 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, 14 Feb (MENA) -- Deputy Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali held a meeting today with Israeli Ambassador in Cairo Moshe Sason. Following the 1 and 1/2 hour meeting, the Israeli Ambassador announced that President Mubarak's forthcoming visit to Israel and the results of his excellency's recent visit to a number of European states and the United States were discussed.

He added that the conferees reviewed the situation in the Middle East in general in addition to bilateral relations and affairs pertaining to normalization.

AL-JUMHURIYAH RAPS ISRAEL'S SETTLEMENT POLICY

NC152329 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2312 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, 15 Feb (MENA) -- AL-JUMHURIYAH denounces Israel's announcement today pertaining to the establishment of 17 new settlements in the West Bank, the Jordan Valley, and the Golan Heights.

The paper says that each new Israeli settlement knocks off a stone from the building of peace which started in the region with the Jerusalem initiative and adds to the wall of hatred between the Palestinians and the Israelis -- which makes coexistence between them difficult, if not impossible.

In a commentary in tomorrow's issue, the paper says that, so far, Israeli has not come to realize that the policy of settlements does not lead to peace and security but, on the contrary, to violent reactions on the part of the legal owners of the land.

SCHMIDT COMMENTS TO MAY ON MIDEAST PEACE PROCESS

NC150623 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2240 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, 14 Feb (MENA) -- FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has stressed the need for placing the Palestinians in a position that would enable them to determine their future by themselves within the framework of a peaceful settlement to the Middle East question.

In an exclusive statement to the newspaper MAY that will be published here tomorrow, Monday, Schmidt pointed out that the European policy vis-a-vis the Middle East -- which is supported by the FRG and expresses its policy toward the area -- (?aims) at achieving peace through recognition of the rights of all peoples of the area, including Israel, to live in peace and security, and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

Schmidt expressed his conviction that it is possible to establish the rights of both parties through negotiations on which both sides can agree and in which all the other parties can participate.

Schmidt pointed out that the Venice declaration calls for achieving self-determination and for applying it completely through a suitable process within the context of a settlement of all-embracing peace.

Schmidt stressed that the confidence-building measures is the sound course to make the negotiations possible, adding that one of the FRG's main goals is to facilitate the way to such negotiations.

Schmidt praised President Husni Mubarak and described him as a reliable man with penetrating insight. He stressed that President Mubarak can rely on the FRG's support whenever it is possible to offer it. He stressed that Mubarak's visit to the FRG assumed special importance and was within the framework of the close relations between the two countries, which is manifest in the constant consultations between them.

Regarding the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai, Schmidt expressed his satisfaction with the statements of leaders in Egypt and Israel regarding this issue. He stressed his confidence that after April 1982, Egypt will continue the present peace policy with the same earnestness.

DEFENSE CHIEF ON SECURITY WITH AKHBAR AL-YAWM

NC122253 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2217 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, 12 Feb (MENA) -- Defense Minister Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah has announced that Egyptian military strategy is build on safeguarding Egypt and helping any Arab state in accordance with our potentials and capabilities, in addition to helping friendly African states achieve their own security within the framework of an integrated African security framework and of precluding any foreign interference in Africa.

Lt Gen Abu Ghazalah stressed the need for the existence of an integrated Arab strategy to safeguard the Red Sea, and for the Red Sea to be free of the influence or hegemony of any outside power. He said the Red Sea should be controlled by its littoral states which have strategic interests connected with the navigation lanes through this sea.

In an interview to be published tomorrow in AKHBAR AL-YAWM, Lt Gen Abu Ghazalah says: We do not encourage aggression. We advocate the call that every state should live peacefully within its borders. It is imperative that all powers condemn any aggression. Therefore, we cannot accept -- one way or the other -- that any state should attack another state in the area. This is because we want peace.

As to whether Egypt will interfere if Israel initiates aggression against any Arab state, Lt Gen Abu Ghazalah answers: In regard to military interventions, this is a matter of high policy and of a strategy basically dictated to us by Egypt's interests. It is impossible for us to predict what will happen. Should it occur, there will then be a direct reaction. We seek to resolve the Palestinian issue, because I believe that if that is resolved, then all the problems of the Middle East will be resolved.

In his interview with AKHBAR AL-YAWM, Abu Ghazalah notes the Soviet presence in Afghanistan and the conflict in the Indian Ocean.

He says: We denounce the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. It is incumbent on a state to refrain from interfering in another state's affairs -- and this is the basis of Egypt's strategic policy. The conflict in the [Indian] Ocean is a world conflict. Nor do I believe that this conflict will cease. On the contrary, it will last a very long period. The reason is that this is a long-term policy pursued by each one of them.

Abu Ghazalah explains that the Egyptian armament policy for the coming phase has been built on integrated studies. He says: We have acquired specific types of aircraft and tanks to determine which are appropriate for us to achieve the defense of Egypt and to safeguard Egypt's security.

Answering a question about the status of the Arab Military Industries Organization [AMIO] following the withdrawal of the member states from the AMIO, Abu Ghazalah says: The AMIO has become a successful Egyptian project, and it is playing its role in serving the Egyptian economy and the armed forces.

He adds: We have given the AMIO economic impetus from our own resources, and these are investments which can be borrowed through easy-term loans acquired from friendly states which want to help us economically.

Abu Ghazalah explains that this year the Egyptian Industry Organization [EIO] will complete the study it is conducting on the production of a completely armored vehicle, adding that the EIO will manufacture types of missile artillery [midfa'iyah sarukhiyah]. It will also develop BM-21 missiles so that they can carry payloads instead of only being high-explosive warheads.

Abu Ghazalah adds that the EIO is also working in the domain of electronic products, adding that the EIO is cooperating with France, England, and the United States in numerous fields.

ABU GHAZALAH: NO CHANGE IN LIBYAN BORDER STATUS

NC141521 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Feb (MENA) -- Minister of Defense and War Production Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah has affirmed that nothing at present warrants the opening of Egypt's border with Libya because Libya is still concentrating its forces on the border with Egypt. He said that the border cannot be opened before conditions change and matters return to normal.

In a statement to a MENA correspondent, Abu Ghazalah said that the information media had inflated the reports that Egypt had allowed 26 Egyptian teachers to return home [overland via the Libyan-Egyptian border]. The story began when border officials contacted me and informed me about the presence of the Egyptian teachers [on the border]. These teachers were working in Libya and had two children with them. I contacted President Mubarak who immediately issued instructions to allow them to enter Egypt because no Egyptian should be left standing on his country's border without being allowed to enter it.

Asked whether further joint maneuvers would be held following the success of the Sudanese-Egyptian maneuvers that were held in Sudan in December, and whether these maneuvers would be held in Egypt or Sudan, Abu Ghazalah said: The Joint Defense Council of the two countries last year decided to continue holding joint exercises and maneuvers between the two countries. Therefore, these maneuvers may take place at any time and in any of the two countries. In other words, these maneuvers will not be held alternately in Sudan and Egypt but may take place according to military necessity and the nature of the maneuvers. There is no sensitivity between Egypt and Sudan about this matter. Sudan can send its forces for training in Egypt at any time and vice versa.

Asked whether Egypt is prepared to participate in the peacekeeping force that will supervise the referendum in the Western Sahara now that Sudan has announced that it will be ready to participate in this force and that it will try to persuade other Arab states to also participate, Abu Ghazalah said: Arab conditions must improve before Egypt can think of participating in this force. Although this topic is a purely a Maghreb topic, Egypt, however, has a declared policy which is: That it is ready to offer military aid and all its potential to any Arab country that is subjected to aggression.

Asked whether his visit to Khartoum is designed to pave the way for a visit by President Mubarak to Sudan, particularly since the Sudanese people are anxious for such a visit, Abu Ghazalah said: I have come here as a soldier in the armed forces to hand President Numayri a message from President Mubarak: Therefore, my visit cannot be considered as one designed to pave the way for a visit by President Mubarak to Sudan. However, I am sure that President Mubarak will be pleased to visit Sudan in the near future.

Asked about the progress in the process of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, Abu Ghazalah said: Thank God, the process of the Israeli forces' withdrawal from Siani is about to be completed according to the timetable agreed upon. However, there are some discussions about the demarcation of the border in the town of Rafah. The demarcation line will divide the town into two parts. This will necessitate the demolishing of some houses, if the demarcation line of the international border is adhered to. Egypt has insisted that the town should be divided in accordance with the international border line so that such matters will not cause any differences later on, provided that proper compensation is paid to the owners of the houses to be demolished.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM CITES PRAVDA ON MUBARAK POLICIES

NC130711 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 13 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] AKHBAR AL-YAWM quotes the Soviet paper PRAVDA as saying that the manifestations of the new style of the Egyptian Government under the leadership of President Mubarak herald a positive development.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM also quotes the Soviet paper as expressing satisfaction with regard to the open-door policy being implemented by President Mubarak toward the political opposition in Egypt and foreign countries in general. The paper adds that Soviet circles hope this stance will lead to improving relations between Cairo and Moscow.

SADDAM HUSAYN TOURS FRONT, RETURNS 12 FEB

JN121723 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1705 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Feb (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn returned to Baghdad this evening following an 11-day inspection tour of the battlefront in the southern sector. During the tour, President Saddam Husayn followed up the huge successes scored by our armed forces in the Bostan sector, as a result of which the Persian enemy sustained losses in life and equipment.

RAMADAN AFFIRMS READINESS TO STOP WAR WITH IRAN

JN121514 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Feb (INA) -- Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, has asserted that the Iranian enemy's intransigence and failure to respond to any peaceful initiative to stop the war with Iraq are caused by the aid given to it by the United States, the Zionist entity and some Arab rulers.

Addressing the third conference of the General Federation of Iraq's Youth, Ramadan emphasized President Saddam Husayn's ceaseless assertions that Iraq is prepared to stop the fighting provided Iran recognizes Iraq's legitimate rights in land and waters. He added that the Iranian regime failed to heed Iraq's sincere appeals as stemming from weakness at a time when the Iraqi forces are advancing deep inside Iran and are realizing their objectives.

Alluding to the prominent role Iraqi youths are playing, Ramadan said that thousands of them are playing an honorable role by taking part in the just battle against the rascist Persian enemy. He added that groups of Iraqi youth are ready to proceed toward the battlefield. The first deputy prime minister said that Iraq is still giving ceaseless support to liberation movements in Africa, Asia and Latin America for the sake of national independence and a prosperous future. Ramadan said that Iraq's preparations to host the Nonaligned summit conference in Baghdad mean that Iraq is still committed to the Nonaligned Movement's charter and principles.

IRANIAN PROPOSAL ON POW FAMILIES ACCEPTED

GF121113 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 11 Feb 82 p 5

[Text] Baghdad, Feb 10 (KUNA) -- Iraq has sanctioned Iran's proposal that Kuwait be a transit stop for the families of the prisoners of war visiting the two warring states, the Iraqi NEWS AGENCY reported late last night. Quoting an official Iraqi Foreign Ministry spokesman, the agency said Iraq has not put any new conditions for the proposed exchange of the families of the POW's and that Baghdad agrees to Tehran's proposal that Kuwait and Turkey become the gathering points. Iraq proposed the weekly exchange of 200 families from each warring state and suggested Turkey as a possible stopover for the families but Iran said Kuwait could also be used.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING USSR AMBASSADOR -- Baghdad, 15 Feb (INA) -- 'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, today received Anatoliy Barkovskiy, USSR ambassador in Baghdad, at the latter's end of term in office in Iraq. The two sides reviewed the developed bilateral relations and their future prospects. [Text] [Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 15 Feb 82 JN]

COMMENT ON WEINBERGER VISIT, ARMS DEAL

Badran Addresses Council

JN151451 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Addressing the closed session of the National Consultative Council this morning, Prime Minister Mudar Badran reviewed the general situation in the region, with special emphasis on that part concerning Jordan. He touched on the most important events and issues in the region.

The prime minister dealt with the recent visit to Jordan by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, the outcome of the Arab foreign ministers extraordinary conference in Tunis and the current events in Syria and their repercussions on the region.

The PETRA correspondent has learned that Prime Minister Mudar Badran disclosed that citizens from fraternal Arab countries had volunteered for the Arab Jordanian al-Yarmuk forces. These citizens, the prime minister added, are now receiving training alongside their brother Jordanian volunteers in training centers. The prime minister also asserted that the door to voluntary service is open to every Arab who seeks the honor of participation in support of the brothers in Iraq.

The prime minister focused on the frenzied campaign the Zionist institutions are launching against Jordan for purchasing sophisticated arms from the United States. The prime minister added that this campaign reveals a number of matters that should be made clear. Foremost among these matters is that Israel still sees the desire for peace in the region as capitulation to Israel's will in light of current realities and within the framework of Israeli military superiority over the Arab countries. Israel intends to keep this superiority a constant factor in its favor so that the peace desired by the world will mean a lasting, real capitulation. The prime minister said Israel's campaign against the armament of Jordan is meant to abort every possibility of bringing armament issue to the stage of negotiations between Jordan and the United States.

The prime minister added that Israel's campaign is also meant to prevent the armament issue from assuming a prominent position in the political dialogue between the legislative and executive branches as happened in the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia. The prime minister said this dialogue, as understood by Israel, would reopen the Middle East door to the U.S. citizen and revive the questions that prevailed in the U.S. arena during the AWACS battle, such as: Who is ruling the United States? Is it Reagan or Begin? To ensure success for this campaign, Israel is trying hard to demonstrate the Israeli stand as if it were an embodiment of Israeli unanimity on this objective. Hence, the Israeli opposition statements were in harmony with the Likud stand.

The prime minister said this campaign discloses the Israeli attitude toward Jordan in its capacity as an important Arab frontline state. He added that Israel is trying to turn this concept into practical attempts to wreck every sophisticated arms deal right from the beginning.

Station Commentary

JN151850 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] One of the facts that need not be argued or proved is that real, just and lasting peace can only be established between two equals. The peace that is imposed by a strong party on a weak one is a kind of capitulation. The peace that is imposed by military superiority is another kind of acceptance of all the strong party's conditions. Thus, we can understand the clamor raised by Israel against the U.S. secretary of defense's visit and against all that was said during and about this visit.

Israel does not wish any Arab party to be strong. It seeks to entrench weakness in the Arab ranks to enable it to establish the so-called peace in accordance with its conditions, which means maintaining its capability to continue occupation, aggression and expansion. Israel's concern to wipe out or nip in the bud any U.S. readiness to provide Jordan with sophisticated weapons is no less important than its objective of preventing this U.S. readiness and Israel's opposition from becoming a subject of dialogue within the United States, and was the case in the AWACS deal and the discussions and questions raised in the United States about Israel's statements and stands which resulted in the following two points: the first was that expressed by Reagan when he said Washington will not allow anyone to decide U.S. foreign policy or interfere in the formulation of this policy. The second point which emerged is that the United States has friends and interests in the region which cannot be disregarded or sacrificed for Israel's sake. All this explains the Israeli Government's concern about mobilizing all forces and opposition against the U.S. secretary of defense and all that has been reported about a possible U.S. supply of sophisticated weapons to Jordan.

As for the facts that Jordan is geographically the nearest country to Israel, that it has a more than 600 km frontline, that our obtaining sophisticated weapons will change our country into a unifying factor of the eastern front all these are objective facts which Israeli officials, particularly in the military have wanted to bring to mind to stress the extent of our commitment to the Palestinian cause. This is a matter which needs no proof. Jordan is committed to a concerned about this cause given that it is our Arab nation's primary cause.

One basic point remains to be reiterated: The establishment of the required balance in the region imposes on Washington the adoption of a balanced policy toward the Arab-Israeli dispute. Stemming from this fact, the achievement of military balance between the Arabs and Israel will open the door to a bigger and more influential U.S. role and will not give Israel more time to obstruct the establishment of a just and lasting peace.

This fact will be emphasized by the dialogue which will inevitably take place inside the United States, no matter what Israel does to prevent its taking place. Such a dialogue, which will occur a few months after the dialogue on the AWACS deal, will make the U.S. citizens wonder again: How long will Israel remain a burden on the United States and an obstruction to its efforts and those of the international community to establish a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in an explosive region.

Dailies on Israeli Pressure

JN130750 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Overt Maneuver" AD-DUSTUR says: Israel's clamor about the possibility of Jordan obtaining sophisticated U.S. weapons is not suprising or new. It is a well-known and expected stand because Israel's strategy is based on maintaining its military superiority and keeping the Arab countries militarily weak so that it can force them to capitulate. Israel has come out against Jordan's purchasing sophisticated U.S. weapons and military hardware in the past and, through its supporters in the U.S. Congress, has succeeded in stopping several deals. It is no secret that during his last visit to Washington, His Majesty King Husayn asked for mobile surface to air missiles. However, under Zionist pressure, the U.S. administration rejected the request and proposed the sale of stationary Hawk missiles instead.

Israeli opposition is not restricted to Jordan receiving weapons, but extends to any Arab country seeking to obtain them, as evidenced by Israel's clamor over the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia. It is clear that Israel is insistently working to keep the balance of power in its favor and to securing one-sided military superiority while continuing to blackmail the United States on the basis that it is the only power capable of serving U.S. interests in the region. Israel is worried because it considers the supplying of sophisticated weapons and F-14 planes to Jordan a threat to its security and stability. It forgets or tries to forget that it has succeeded over many decades in obtaining huge quantities of the most sophisticated U.S. weapons and planes through blackmail, in the form of donations and through funds received from Washington. Israel has now achieved military superiority and is threatening to wage an all-out war.

What concerns us about this clamor is not the Israeli stand, which we are well aware of, but the U.S. stand. Will the United States continue to remain the prisoner of Israeli pressure or will it regain its independence and act as a superpower with great international responsibilities and vital interests in the Arab world? Washington has given in too many times to Israeli influences, has mortaged its foreign policy to Israel's policy and has made itself the protector of Israeli aggressions and the guarantor of the perpetration of its occupation of Arab territories.

The paper wonders: Will Washington give in to Israel's hue and cry and go back on what seems to be a trend toward a balanced strategy in the Middle East or will it define its stands in accordance with the requirements of peace and vital U.S. interests? We expect an answer to this and other questions from Washington because it is the only one that can answer them.

Under the headline "Israel and the Question of U.S. Weapons to Jordan" AR-RA'Y says: In their commentaries, Israeli quarters and the press alluded to the possibility of another crisis taking place in Israeli-U.S. relations in the event Jordan receives sophisticated weapons. They even spoke of the presence of an anti-Israeli trend within the U.S. administration, implicity pointing an accusing finger at U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger. It seems that Israel wants to take this issue as a pretext for another new blackmail operation against the U.S. administration under the guise of maintaining Israel's strategic superiority in the region. At the same time, it wants to impose some pattern of hegemony by which Washington would find itself compelled to consult Israel on what weapons should or should not be given to Arab countries.

The paper says: If this blackmail and hegemony constitute a bad manifestation the Arabs have repeatedly warned the United States against, it is also evident that this manifestation will not influence Jordan's will in any manner, whether it is the will to obtain weapons for its army or the will to adopt any other decisions. Jordan knows what it wants and how to achieve it. This, perhaps, is the cause for Israel's rancor against Jordan and leads it to wage seditious information campaigns against Jordan from time to time, including the current campaign on the question of sophisticated U.S. weapons.

The paper concludes: Jordan, which does not heed such campaigns, whose motives and objectives it knows very well, is confident that its free, strong and firm will is capable of achieving what Jordan wants.

Further Press Comment

JN150730 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Press review]

[Text] The frenzied campaign being launched by Israel against the U.S. administration in the wake of U.S. officials' statements that the U.S. Government will study the subject of supplying Jordan with F-16 aircraft and mobile Hawk missiles, is part of the Israeli methods of terror and intimidation which aim at keeping U.S. decisions in harmony with Israel's aggressive wishes. The United States is required to reply to these methods because they are directed against it. This topic was editorialized in today's Jordanian papers.

Under the headline "Washington in Face of the Israeli Challenge," the newspaper AD-DUSTUR writes: Yesterday Israel escalated its campaign against Jordan's possible acquisition of sophisticated U.S. weapons. Begin's government held a special session to discuss the serious dimension entailed by such an acquisition. The Israeli officials made threats and announced their determination to foil the deal, which does not in fact exist. This confirms the belief that the Israeli campaign is directed against the United States itself and falls within the context of the methods of terror and intimidation being practiced by Israel to keep U.S. policy a captive of Israeli decisions and aggressive wishes and acts in the Middle East.

Putting further pressure on Washington, Israel announced that the Knesset will hold a special session today to discuss the serious crisis in U.S.-Israeli relations in the wake of statements attributed to a U.S. official who accompanied U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger on his recent tour, in which he indicated that the United States would follow a new strategy in the Middle East, based on maintaining a balance between the Arab world and Israel.

It seems that the Israeli threats achieved their purpose when U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig hastened to reassure Israel by stressing that U.S. policy in the Middle East has not changed and will not change and that only President Reagan can draw up and define this policy. This is an obvious rejection of all that Weinberger said during his tour. This is also further reassurance for Israel, which considers the U.S. defense secretary its toughest enemy within the U.S. administration.

Israel has fabricated this clamor although Jordan has not asked for U.S. weapons as it can obtain what it needs from other sources without having to wait for anyone's approval and without fearing anyone's anger. In addition to exerting pressure on Washington, Israel sought to use this clamor to dictate the Israeli concept of security which is based on continuing Arab and Islamic weakness and on opposing the supply of even one weapon to any Arab or Islamic state. It considers such a supply a threat to its security and a disturbance of the balance of power in the region.

We do not underestimate the importance and seriousness of the Israeli threats, but we believe the Israeli clamor is directed against the United States, which should reply to it in its capacity as a superpower which has common interests with the Arab world and is not a captive of Israel's interests.

Under the headline "One Clear Road, One Choice" AR-RA'Y says: The hysterical statements currently being issued by the Zionist political and mass media against Jordan and all serious Arab attempts to possess a minimum means of confrontation with Israel should increase our understanding of the struggle with the enemy by observing the way Israel continues to develop its concept of this struggle.

The Israeli concept stems from an entrenched belief that the attempts and efforts to establish peace in the region, and what these efforts have accomplished for Israel up till now and what they might accomplish for Israel in the future, are completely separate from the issue of maintaining the Zionist entity's military superiority over all Arab forces, even if these forces are unable to unite and unify their ranks in one trench.

This clearly means that peace, for Israel, even if it were achieved and became a reality, would constitute only a breathing space during which the Zionist military establishment would prepare to attack peace as it wished to continue its expansion and aggression to reach the final objective, which is in complete control over all the region's nations and their resources.

Of course Israel is not satisfied with developing only its military potential. It fights, with the same persistence and obstinacy, any attempt by the other side to achieve a minimum means for self-protection. This explains the statements by Zionist entity leaders of an alleged change in U.S. policy against Israel and in favor of the Arabs. Of course, these statements are not based on facts but on general ideas and vague possibilities of supplying Jordan and other Arab countries with this or that kind of weapon.

It is regrettable that the Arab citizen does not see a unified Arab logic facing this aggressive logic. All he sees is a scattered effort and complete ignorance of this sad reality and the possible tragic results. No Arab country is safe from the dangers and consequences of this aggressive logic.

TIMES ON FAILURE OF TUNIS MEETING TO ACT

JN150936 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 15 Feb 82 p 4

[Editorial: "The Dilemma Remains"]

[Text] The meeting of Arab foreign ministers in Tunis to discuss the Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights has ended, predictably, with little that can make the Arab man-on-the-street feel that practical action will be taken to face up to the true threat from Israel and its American backers. We have once again witnessed with sadness and helplessness the spectacle of American-financed Israeli aggression being offset by words and exhortations from the Arab states.

The Tunis meeting has formed a committee to investigate the links between Arab states and those states that support Israel. While such an exercise is useful, we feel it will only make the fundamental contradictions in the Arab world even more obvious and psychologically debilitating. The truth of the matter is that most of the Arab world looks to the United States -- Israel's paymaster and diplomatic hand holder -- for important relationships in the fields of technology, arms, food, export markets and education, to name only the most obvious. The Americans have shown that they are able to heap a great deal of abuse on the Arabs with virtual impunity, because the Americans, being the business-like technicians that they are, have learned that the Arab world is unlikely to respond with anything more substantial than words and exhortations. The losers in this equation are the people of the Arab world who have to swallow the awkward contradictions that define their lives every day. We suspect that a committee effort to look into the nature of American-Arab ties will aggravate that basic dilemma, without curing it. Until the Arab world can face up to this contradiction, it will remain in its present state of confusion and conflict.

AL-WAZZAN DISCUSSES FORTHCOMING ARAB TOUR

NC151648 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] In reply to a question about his expected visit to Arab Gulf states, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said: Developments demand the continuation of contacts and movement in all direction. I deemed it appropriate in the coming period to make an Arab tour, especially since I have been invited, as interior minister, to take part in the Arab Interior Ministers Conference scheduled for Riyadh at the beginning of next week.

Asked about today's press reports concerning the official view of the unified Arab strategy and the equating of the Palestinian presence with the Israeli occupation, he said: It is very clear that this subject was one of the reasons that prompted me to say in the past -- and I reiterate it today -- that our Lebanese demands are an indivisible package. There will be no benefit in the Lebanese Army going to the south if the Israeli forces do not leave the border strip. I also want to make it clear that we and the Palestinian resistance are now waging the same battle; Lebanon and the resistance are facing the same danger. The international positions, with their actual results on the ground concerning the Golan Heights, make us more sensitive to Israeli dangers, especially after the recent wave of [Israeli] threats and after statements by the brother Palestinians as a result of the information they possess. All this must make us extremely cautious. We must also coordinate fully with all the brothers.

Concluding, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: The removal of the Israeli enemy from the border strip is the main objective in the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 425.

ARAB MINICOMMITTEE MAY POSTPONE MEETINGS

NC152123 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] The minicommittee meeting tonight in Tunis to draw up a unified Arab strategy in southern Lebanon will, according to reports reaching the Voice of Lebanon, postpone its meetings until Israel withdraws from the Sinai on 26 April. The postponement is attributed to current differences among the states which are members of the committee and to the perilous situation in the south and the whole area in general. This situation does not enable the drawing up of any strategy, particularly in view of Lebanese developments.

The Voice of Lebanon has also learned that the Palestinian resistance has reservations regarding a basic Lebanese concept, namely: the establishment of the Al-Ansar force, which would be made up of citizens from the south, to support the Lebanese Army. However, the Palestinian revolution agrees with the other points in the Lebanese paper. This paper was submitted 10 days ago to the countries which are members of the minicommittee so that they could study it before the committee met.

VOP NOTES ISRAELI NAVAL MOVEMENTS IN SOUTH

JN151832 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1500 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Israeli gunboats were spotted off the southern Lebanese coast today. The military spokesman of the central command of the joint forces today issued the following communique: Israeli gunboats were seen at around 1300 today 3 km off the Lebanese coast between (Al-'Aqbiyah) and Az-Zahrani.

NATIONAL MOVEMENT REJECTS SECURITY PLANS

NC121356 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Feb 82

[From "With The Events" Program: Statement Issued on 11 February by the Central Political Council of the Lebanese National Movement]

[Text] The council dealt with the issue of southern Lebanon from the angle of the danger of a resumed Israeli aggression, the official Lebanese treatment of this issue and the national position toward it.

The council considered that there is a real possibility of a wide-scale Israeli military operation against the south, especially in light of the expansionist and unrestrained Zionist action, which was clarly manifested in the decision to annex the Golan, and the clear U.S. support for this action on more than one occaison.

Furthermore, the council noted the implications of the repeated agreements issued by the United States, Israel and their allies in the area regarding the increased danger of an invasion of the south, considering it a flagrant political blackmial of the Lebanese National Movement, the Palestinian revolution, Syria and the rest of the Arab national forces which have an iterest in the fate of the south. This blackmail is designed to secure, through exaggeration and alarm, political gains that are supposed to be secured through military invasion.

Regarding the official Lebanese treatment of the south Lebanon issue, the council reviewed the available information on the Lebanese plan, that was submitted to the UN Security Council, and on the official Lebanese working paper to be submitted to the Arab Strategy Committee. As a result, the council discovered that the plan submitted to the Security Council asks for an increase in the UN emergency force and changing its nature, making it a deterrent force. The plan also provides for the deployment of an army battalion in the Tyre-Al-Qasimiyah area which is to take over the city's port and barracks and the control of the Al-Qasimiyah-Abu al-Aswad bridge in conjunction with the UN force. Another army battalion is to be deployed in the An-Nabatiyah area to take over the city barracks, the Ash-Shaqif castle, and the Kafr Rumman-Al-Jarmaq triangle also in conjunction with the UN force. The deployment of these regular military forces would mean the beginning of a quick reinforcement of the Army's presence in the areas of southern Lebanon. The Lebanese plan also calls for the deployment of the UN emergency force in the occupied border strip as far as Lebanon's international border, without making this conditional on securing any specific guarantees, locally or internationally, for the implementation of this demand.

These are the outlines of the Lebanese plan submitted to the Security Council, but the official working paper to be submitted to the committee on Arab strategy goes beyond that and presents the issue of the south from the angle of securing an Arab political recognition of the existing factional [Lebanese] army, and then obtaining an Arab military plan to complete its rebuilding by forming six mechanized brigades and rebuilding the navy and air force to enable deployment of the army in the south in the following manner: one battalion at the frontier; two battalions south of Al-Litani River; and three battalions north of the river.

On the basis of this information obtained by the Central Political Council of the National Movement on the official Lebanese treatment of the south Lebanon issue, the council found it incumbent upon itself to note in this regard the following facts and positions:

1. The National Movement calls for the frustration of political blackmail exercised by Israel, the United States and the reactionary forces in spreading alarm regarding the danger of a military invasion of the south, by standing fast against this blackmail and by totally refusing to slide into paying this supposed or expected invasion's price in advance in the form of free concessions on the positions of national steadfastness in the south and on the overall Lebanese level.

2. The National Movement rejects any official treatment of the south Lebanon issue that is not based on the premise of considering it as an issue of direct and indirect Israeli occupation of the border strip and for the confrontation of which it is necessary to mobilize all the Lebanese, Arab and international resources. The Lebanese National Movement does not see in the official Lebanese plan submitted to the Security Council an actual embodiment of this principle, because the plan -- in providing for the deployment of the army and the UN emergency force in the Tyre and An-Nabatiyah area in return for the unsubstantiated call for the deployment of these forces as far as Lebanon's international borders -- indicates that the problem of the south lies primarily and basically in the nationally-held and Palestinian-held areas or that the direct and indirect Israeli occupation of the border strip is similar from the standpoint of its illegitimacy to the stationing of the joint forces in the nationally-held areas in the south. This implication is rejected by the National Movement, and no one is allowed to deal with the south issue on this basis.

3. The plan, which constitutes a real treatment for the south Lebanon issue and for which official Lebanon must adopt and seek UN Security Council approval, must most clearly include the following demands: First, the demand for international commitment to force Israel to withdraw completely from Lebanese territory. This demand must in the first place be addressed to the United States, so that if the United States rejects it, official Lebanon would have the right and duty to treat the United States as an enemy with all the positions and measures involved; Second, the demand for international commitment to remove the statelet of Sa'd Haddad completely, and liquidate all its military, secuirty and administrative functions; Third, the demand that after increasing the numbers of the UN emergency force, this force should be equipped with instructions and effective means to ensure deployment in the whole area of the border strip as far as Lebanon's international borders; Fourth, the demand that the Lebanese state be enabled to regain the presently occupied border strip and to exercise its political, military, security and administrative authority in it without any obstacles.

In this regard, it should be said that presence of the Lebanese regular military force, now stationed in the operational area of the UN emergency force, must be justified in this area by taking the decision to advance toward the occupied border strip and to resist the Israeli occupation and the Sa'd Haddad statelet. But this force's continued inaction in the face of the occupation of villages, and the direct and indirect Israeli incursions into its deployment areas as well as its recent openly subversive role through provocations against the joint forces and opening fire simultaneously at the positions of the National Movement and the Amal movement positions to stir up fighting between them, will negate its presence and end its legitimacy.

4. If this is the only plan the National Movement considers worthy of submitting to the Security Council, this naturally entails rejection of the present plan, which was submitted on behalf of official Lebanon and which, in dealing with the south Lebanon issue, starts from a crooked angle as far as the National Movement is concerned. The National Movement emphatically and unequivocallyrejects in this regard the article concerning the army's deployment in the Tyre and An-Nabatiyah areas. This is because the question of internal security in these two areas is an inseparable part of the question of internal security in the other nationally-held areas and in all of Lebanon. The National Movement's position on this issue is very well known. It has rejected and continues to reject the allocation of any security role to the existing factional army, because it considers it as a reserve for the Phalangist militia and what applies to western Beirut in this regard also applies to Tyre and An-Nabatiyah. Just as the National Movement rejected the deployment of the sectarian and factional army here yesterday, it rejects its deployment there today. Let the government stop deluding itself as to the possibility of the army invading the nationally-held and Palestinian-held border areas in the south under the slogan of deploying it in this or that part of the south.

5. One last word must be said about the working paper of official Lebanon which was submitted to the committee on Arab strategy. This paper raises the issue of the army as a matter of weapons, making it appear as if it were only a matter of equipment and supplies. However, the problem of the army -- in the view of the Lebanese National Movement -- lies in the unsound basis of its formation because this basis is sectarian, factional and unnational, causing it to be rejected by the sweeping majority of the Lebanese. Therefore, the National Movement has rejected and continues to reject the use of this army in security tasks. It has called and continues to call for removing it from the political and security equation in the whole country. It has called and continues to call for the establishment of a national army on the basis of its commitment to a defense policy, clear in its hostility of Israel, and on the basis of ousting political sectarianism from its ranks and on the basis of calling all Lebanese citizens, without discrimination, to national service.

The National Movement considers it its duty today to call on the Arab states to refuse to give political recognition to this Army and to foil the government's plan, which aims -- through cooperation with the United States and other Western states -- at enhancing the material strength of the army to turn it into a tool capable of confronting all national and Arab forces on the Labanese arena.

HADDAD ENTERS HOSPITAL: 'EXHAUSTION' CITED

NC150839 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in English 0830 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] As reported earlier, according the the REUTERS news agency, the leader of free Lebanon, Major Sa'd Haddad, has been admitted to an Israeli hospital overnight after complaining of exhaustion. A hospital spokesman said today that Major Haddad had been treated in the Haifa hospital twice before for extreme fatigue.

REPORTAGE ON CONTINUED FIGHTING IN HAMAH

Arms Capture; Road Reopening

JN121904 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Elements of the party apparatus and the security forces in Hamah successfully continued the search for the arms and dens of the Muslim Brotherhood agent gang. Hundreds of weapons, ammunition and explosives have been captured. As of now, 500 automatic rifles, 40 armor-piercing RPG's, several mortars, several hundred pistols and a large quantity of ammunition and explosives have been captured. Dozens of criminals and absconders have also been arrested.

In view of the fact that the closure of roads surrounding Hamah to prevent the escape of the criminals is now obviated because the search operations proceeded without any incidents worth mentioning, the local town authorities have decided to open the international highway between Homs and Aleppo, effective Sunday morning, the day after tomorrow. You are now viewing some of the captured weapons.

[Camera scans show weapons throughout this 8-minute report.]

AFP Views Uprising

OW140134 Paris AFP in English 0109 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Damascus, 13 Feb (AFP) -- The siege clamped on the key Syrian manufacturing centre of Hamah on February 2 following violent clashes between security forces and the fundamentalist Muslim Brotherhood was officially lifted today.

The disturbance is thought to be the most serious upheaval in Syria for several years. No casualty figures have been released, but both sides are thought to have suffered extremely heavy losses.

Rare reports reaching here said that fighting was concentrated around the mosques, in densely populated areas crossed by narrow, twisted streets impassable to armoured vehicles. In these areas of the old city, and in caves in cliffs to the west of the town, several thousand infantry troops faced Muslim activists committed to the fight to the death in the name of Allah.

The determination of the fundamentalists is illustrated by the fact that President Hafiz al-Asad took ten days to quell the uprising, after throwing in several thousand troops, backed up outside the city centre by tanks and artillery.

Observers here were struck by two aspects of the Hamah incidents.

Firstly the Brotherhood's first successful use of the international media to influence the psychological impact of their operations, as evidenced by the overseas reports of the city's "liberation."

Secondly the United States' decision, for reasons yet to be understood, to give impact to the uprising, publishing, with State Department confirmation, a U.S. Embassy report from Damascus of "violent fighting." The Hamah uprising was not the first President al-Asad has had to cope with, but Washington had always refrained from any comment.

Arab diplomatic sources believe that the move was a sign that Washington was about to change its policy towards Syria.

Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger installed a policy of friendly neutrality towards Syria, which the State Department has kept to despite President al-Asad's signing of a friendship treaty with the Soviet Union.

The sources believe that Washington has run out of patience and is now putting the pressure on Syria into the "pax Americana" planned for the Middle East -- at least persuading Damascus to refrain from sabotaging U.S. peace moves in the region.

TISHRIN Assails U.S. Attitude

JN131113 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0848 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Damascus, 13 Feb (SANA) -- TISHRIN says: Whoever reads the U.S. State Department statement and notes its high-sounding tone cannot but ask himself these questions: What would the U.S. reaction be if another country had protested U.S. action in Harlem and some other districts, where U.S. security forces are often turned against citizens just because they demand better living conditions and voice humanitarian claims? What would the U.S. reaction be if another country had protested its action against the 11,000 air controllers who were dismissed from their jobs just because they demanded a pay raise and better treatment as citizens? Their sole crime was that they went on strike and staged peaceful demonstrations, demanding their minimum legal rights under the U.S. Constitution. What would their fate have been, if one of them had carried a weapon, even a toy one? What would their fate have been, if they had been professional killers, committing all kinds of crime -- murders, assassinations and bombings of innocent citizens -- and had possessed huge caches of all kinds of heavy and light weapons for use against the people, the country and its cause?

In today's editorial entitled "Fear From Syria, Not Fear for Syria," the paper adds: We are fully aware of the big political victory scored by Syria in the UN Security Council and General Assembly. We are also aware that this victory was, by the same token, a big defeat for the United States -- hence this hatred of the United States and imperialism for Syria. A country is not measured by its size and populace, but by its stands, steadfastness and confidence in itself and people.

TISHRIN continues: This country was able to secure its rights in the United Nations despite all U.S. attempts to pressure and threaten the world. The United States will never forgive Syria for securing its national and pan-Arab rights and triumphing in the very heart of the leader of imperialism.

The paper asks: How can the United States not feel concerned and disturbed about what happened in Hamah? How can it remain silent over what happened? This concern revealed its direct link with that gang. The United States did well, because it helped us find out more about that organization and its direct links with the enemies of the nation. It provided the masses with more cogent proof, through none other than the spokesman of the U.S. State Department, of the identity of that organization and the supporters and suppliers of its crime, which has been going on in Syria for a long time.

TISHRIN says: The death of hundreds of innocent children and women in a single explosion in the Al-Azbakiyah quarter of Damascus did not disturb the United States. On the contrary it rubbed its hands with glee. But when the Syrian political authority exercises its right in hunting down those who hurled that bomb and thousands of others, and when it chops off the hands of the criminals, seizes large quantities of arms and means of crimes and throws scores of criminals in jail, the United States becomes really concerned and disturbed about what happens in Syria.

The paper stresses: U.S. concern and disturbance stems from its firm knowledge that matters have been finally decided and that the organization it nurtured and provided with all the means in its power has collapsed and is no longer a source of concern or disturbance to the masses. That organization is no longer capable of playing any role. This is the real source of U.S. concern and fear. Therefore, it is fear from Syria, not fear for Syria. The United States knows that Syrian strength lies in the cohesion of its armed forces, masses and party. The attempts it has been making for a long time to provoke Syria and its people and army have failed miserably. Our masses and armed forces are stonger than at any time in modern Syrian history after dealing this decisive blow to U.S. reserves in Hamah.

Opposition Reports

NC132112 Paris AFP in English 2102 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn, 13 Feb (AFP) -- Massive government military efforts to retake the "liberated" north Syrian city of Hamah continued today, but failed to wrench parts of the city from controlling Islamic revolutionaries, according to Syrian opposition reports received here today.

The reports said government forces today bombarded the city of 300,000 with 130 mm shells, then dropped paratroops.

The Islamic Front, an umbrella organization which includes the Moslem Brotherhood, said casualties totalled 400, but gave no specifics, according to the reports.

The reports contradicted Syrian Government statements that the siege clamped on Hamah since February 2 had been lifted.

Opposition reports received in Bonn also said armed clashes continued between revolutionary and government forces in the port city of Latakia, and in the city of Aleppo.

Soviet Nationals Depart

GF141328 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 13 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Washington (AL-QABAS) -- Great numbers of Soviet nationals have left Syria, reports arriving here have said. Some observers here believe that the departures reflect the tense situation in Syria.

Road Reopened 14 Feb

JN141240 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] An official source in Damascus has announced that the Homs-Hamah Aleppo international road was reopened to traffic this morning after a 10-day closure. This decision follows the announcement yesterday that the siege imposed on Hamah 10 days ago had also been lifted.

The source added that the situation in Hamah is gradually returning to normal and that government forces are reorganizing the city. The source gave no other details.

Last night the Muslim Brotherhood group in Bonn issued a statement stating that the situation in Hamah has not abated.

Renewed Fighting Cited

NC141422 Paris AFP in English 1411 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Ankara, 14 Feb (AFP) -- Fighting flared up today in Hamah where the Vyrian Army's 47th "Kitif" Brigade reportedly deserted to join rebel ranks, well-informed sources reported from the Turkish Cilvegozu border post on the Syrian frontier.

They said the rebels -- Syrian opposition troops and militants of the Moslem Brotherhood organisation -- controlled large portions of the 130 km (82 mile) long road between Aleppo and the northern city of Hamah.

The strategic bridge of Ar-Rastan, which was destroyed in fighting last Thursday and where engineering corps troops were sent for repairs, was reportedly held by the Moslem Brothers.

The sources said the Syrian Government had decided to send fresh reinforcements to the area.

Aleppo Cables Back Government

JN150028 [Editorial Report] Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic at 2315 GMT on 14 February carries a 29-minute report in which the announcer reads the texts of cables sent from Aleppo by popular organizations, vocational unions and the Progressive National Front to President Hafiz al-Asad and the Ba'th Party National and Regional Commands. The cables "condemn the crime perpetrated by the Muslim Brotherhood gang, the agent of Israel and U.S. imperialism." The cables, according to the radio, further express "the masses' absolute confidence in the capability of their party, the leader of the party and that of Syria of facing imperialism and Zionism and of refuting all the poisonous propaganda of U.S. imperialism and its agents."

The radio lists the names of organizations as follows: the teachers union branch office in Aleppo; the workers federation in Aleppo Province; the engineers association Aleppo branch; the dentists union in Aleppo; the pharmacists union in Aleppo; the Revolution Youth Union -- Aleppo branch; the lawyers association in Aleppo; the peasants union in Aleppo Province; the doctors union -- Aleppo branch; the Ba'th Vanguards -- Aleppo Province branch; the Chamber of Commerce in Aleppo; the Progressive National Front -- Aleppo branch; the intermediate institutes administrative office in Aleppo; the Ba'th Party Aleppo branch comrades; and the Aleppo governor.

Cabinet Briefed on Situation

JN151314 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] The Cabinet met at 1100 [0900 GMT] today under Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm. At the beginning of this meeting, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, explained the important and large results achieved by Syria through its political battle at the UN Security Council and the General Assembly against Israel and the U.S. policy supporting it -- a battle which ended in a major political victory for Syria through great world support expressed strongly and clearly in the UN General Assembly resolution, which stipulated the cancellation of the aggressive Israeli decision to annex the Golan and which also stipulated the punishment and boycott of Israel on the international level as well as depriving Israel of legitimate UN membership.

Khaddam also indicated that the resolution adopted by the Arab foreign ministers conference has expressed a positive Arab stand, which is considered important in bolstering the results of the political victory at the United Nations.

Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces and minister of defense, then talked about the effective security measures which were taken to pursue the defecting criminal members of the Muslim Brotherhood gang in Hamah, which ended in preventing the attempt to escape justice and in confiscating the weapons and equipment with which they were supplied from abroad and which exposed the direct close connection between all elements of internal plotting and U.S. imperialism and Zionism and the coincidence of these incidents with Syria's political battle against the United States and Israel.

The Cabinet also discussed several draft decrees and laws on the Cabinet agenda and approved some of them.

VOL Reports on Resistance

NC151317 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] According to reports by the Voice of Lebanon, Hamah is still sealed off and under shelling from all directions, contrary to broadcast reports about the opening of roads into the town. According to reports, over 4,000 people have been killed or wounded in the town. Its residential quarters have suffered great devastation. The Red Crescent has not been able to remove the dead from the streets or from under the rubble.

The special units landed paratroopers in some quarters of the town, where a Syrian Army unit became divided among itself [inqasamat wihdat min Al-Jaysh as-Suri 'ala nafsiha]. Several villages adjacent to the town were also encircled and shelled.

The Voice of Lebanon has learned that the town of Suran, close to Hamah, has received a large number of Hamah's inhabitants, who have fled from the rocket and artillery bombardment. Loudspeakers advised the evacuees that they can be supplied with foodstuffs.

It has been noticed that many foreigners and well-to-do citizens have left Aleppo, where explosions are heard. Shops are closed and an atmosphere of caution and fear prevails.

Furthermore, the Voice of Lebanon has learned that a general strike called for by the opposition organizations in Syria is taking place today in Homs, Latakia and Aleppo. Arrivals from Hamah says the town resembles devastated West German towns during World War II.

Reports confirm that resistance in Hamah is still continuing and that Syrian tanks are shelling the old quarters of the town. Other reports say that journalists are still banned from entering Hamah, because the removal of the rubble will take a long time. The international road which has been opened and which links Aleppo, Hamah and Homs is some kilometers away from Hamah.

According to reports by the Voice of Lebanon, the [Greek] Orthodox town of Muhradah, which lies between the towns of Masyaf and (Al-Misayyabah) and which is the birthplace of [Greek Orthodox] Patriarch [of Lebanon] Hazim, has declared armed resistance against the Syrian regime. The town is still encircled by Syrian soldiers and heavy artillery.

The remaining families of Soviet experts in Syria left the country today. Only 50 experts, of the original 170 experts, now work with the Syrian Air Force. Arrivals from Syria say that Soviet experts and high-ranking Syrian Army officers are using helicopters in their movements, after receiving information that Muslim Brotherhood groups are preparing a wide-scale assassination campaign against them, especially in Damascus and Latakia.

The Voice of Lebanon has learned that about 7,000 Syrian soliders from a certain [religious] community [presumably 'Alawites] have been moved from several Arab Deterrent Forces positions in Lebanon to Syria to use them in imposing security in Hamah and other Syrian towns which are witnessing disturbances between the regime and the opposition.

Further VOL Report 16 Feb

NC160856 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] The Syrian city of Hamah is still being subjected to military measures. The city is encircled by tanks and vehicles and clashes are continuing between the special units and members of the Syrian opposition.

The latest reports speaks of fighting with cold steel in the old quarters and violent artillery shelling on the city and its inner quarters, completely destroying four mosques.

Siege Continues

JN160534 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] It seems that Hamah is still isolated. Entering or leaving the city is impossible as there is a military siege imposed on the city. This was confirmed yesterday by an informed source in Damascus. The source added that the security forces and party militias are continuing their campaign in search of hideouts and wanted elements. Some passengers said that the situation is tense and that shots and explosions could be heard every now and then.

CABINET MEETS TO DISCUSS WEINBERGER STATEMENT

Sharon Speaks

TA141528 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] The defense minister says Israel has to act, this time firmly and in time, to foil the arms deal between Jordan and the United States. Minister Sharon stressed that one should view with concern every qualitative and quantitative addition of arms to Arab states since Israel is no longer taking part in the quantitative arms race in the region. The defense minister cautions of the possibility that surface-to-air missiles deployed in Jordan would enable the shelling of settlements in Israel without the air force being capable of dealing with this effectively. Minister Sharon was speaking at this morning's Cabinet session. The foreign minister told Cabinet members that one of the first tasks of the new ambassador in Washington will be to examine reports that sophisticated weapons will be supplied to Jordan. Ambassador Arens will do this the day after tomorrow.

Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, reports that in the course of the meeting, Minister Tzipori again assailed Minister Sharon. The defense minister said in his briefing that he does not have to focus his attention on any one expert sitting at the Cabinet table. Minister Tzipori then jumped up and said: I wish to emphasize that at the Cabinet table are sitting experts no less expert than the defense minister. Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich asked why the communications minister has awakened and Tzipori retorted: I have an ear for music.

Arens To Meet Reagan

TA141615 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] At today's Cabinet session, the ministers noted the vigorous military buildup in Jordan and along the entire eastern front. It was emphasized at the session that the United states should take into account that sophisticated arms, in addition to those that can already be found in the eastern front, will be used exclusively against Israel. Here is a report by our political correspondent, Gad Becker:

[Begin recording] Jerusalem anxiously awaits the results of the first meeting in Washington between the newly-appointed ambassador, Moshe Arens, Secretary of State Haig and President Reagan on Tuesday. Arens will be requested to find out quickly whether the U.S. administration backs Defense Secretary Weinberger's plan to equip Jordan with sophisticated arms.

There was talk at today's Cabinet session about the grave implications of this possibility. Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon discussed the heavy military buildup on the eastern frontian general and in Jordan in particular. Strengthening the Jordanian Army, members of the government said, serves only one purpose: to fight Israel. The United States must take this into consideration. Massive arms supplies to Jordan will undermine the fundamentals of the balance of power in the region and Israel will not find it easy to face yet another arms race. The defense minister said: This time Israel should act well in advance and with determination so that the deal does not go through. Sharon also mentioned the significance of acknowledging Israel's deterrent capability.

Former Ambassador to Washington Efrayim 'Evron gave the meeting another twist. Coming to bid farewell to the ministers, 'Evron noted what he termed the unceasing internal conflicts in the U.S. administration between the pro-Israeli approach and the pro-Arab, Saudi approach. A clear-cut decision favoring one over the other can hardly be expected, so -- the former ambassador advised -- one should not attach labels to people who profess a particular view at a particular time. My recommendation as to how to tackle this newly-created situation, he said, is to hold a high-level dialogue. In 'Evron's estimation, both parties are interested in improving bilateral relations. [end recording]

Secretary Na'or Comments

TA142031 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The Cabinet today discussed the U.S. intention to sell sophisticated arms to Jordan. Reports by the foreign and defense ministers on the situation and on relations with the United States featured prominently.

[Begin videotape] [Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or] We believe that if such an arms deal goes through, it would introduce a new and most dangerous element into the Middle East. Therefore, Israel cannot sit back idly when reports of an intention to carry out such a deal can be heard. This is self-evident. At this stage, clarifications and contacts are being held in an attempt to verify the accuracy of the reports published on these issues and when the time comes annoucements will be issued and they will be more detailed and authoritative. [end videotape]

[Defense affairs correspondent Ron Ben-Yishay -- live] This year Israel slowed its quanititative arms race with the Arab countries. Financial constriants and others have forced the defense minister to make a difficult decision: In the next few years, financial resources and training time will be devoted to the improvement of arms systems and units -- and not in the necessary scope or speed. Iraq, on the other hand, can even today -- and without thinning out its Iranian front -- dispatch a large unit of forces to fight against Israel even though the combat capability of that unit will probably not be superior. Saudi Arabia, quickly being armed with modern Western arms, has at the Tabuk airfield not far from Elat approximately 280 U.S.-made tanks, and Jordan will have some 1,000 new tanks manufactured by the West in 2 years.

These are but a few examples to illustrate the swift arming -- in quantity and quality -- of the Arab countries. It is against this background that one should examine the implication of the possible U.S. decision to sell Jordan F-16 aircraft and mobile Hawk missiles. In the last few years, the Jordanian Army has turned into an armored army with combat characteristics. The F-16 aircraft and the mobile Hawk missiles will provide it with the air combat dimension it has so far lacked. And so, in a few years, the situation that prevailed during the Yom Kippur War along the Suez Canal front might repeat itself in the Jordan Rift Valley, namely that under a dense umbrella of Hawk missiles, the mobile weapons Jordan has received from the United States will be able to shell the Jordan Rift Valley and Bet She'an settlements. Under that cover, Jordanian tanks will be able to cross the Jordan River while our air force wears itself out in a battle with the missile batteries and in dogfights with the Jordanaian F-16's. Jordan already has Hawk missile batteries but they are stationary and are located in vital positions. Additional Hawk missiles will supply Jordan with the necessary reserves to launch an attack. In 1970 Israel refrained from reacting when the Egyptians moved their missiles to the bank of the Suez Canal, and in 1973 we paid dearly for this. It is only reasonable to assume that in the 1980's Israel will do everything conceivably possible to prevent a similar situation from being repeated on a front where there are such dense Jewish settlements.

REAGAN REASSURES: NO NEW ARMS DEAL WITH JORDAN

TA141012 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 14 Feb 82 pp 1, 3

[Report by Washington correspondent Gid'on Samet]

[Excerpt] Washington (special to HA' ARETZ) -- The Reagan administration assured Israel over the weekend that there is no disucssion of a new arms deal with Jordan -- despite the remarks made by Defense Secretary Weinberger during his visit to Amman. Weinberger's comments about the need to sell Jordan mobile Hawk missiles and F-16 aircraft along with his utterances about Israel generated considerable displeasures in the State Department hierarchy.

It seems that the defense secretary's initiative did not come as a complete surprise to the State Department. It has been learned that Weinberger informed Secretary of State Haig in advance about his intention to raise the subject in Jordan. It has been further learned that the State Department, on the basis of this information, assured Israel even before the visit took place that Weinberger was "not authorized" to conduct negotiations on this subject. Mr Weinberger's argument was that an effort must be made to prevent a Jordanian-Soviet arms deal. He also said that upon his return he would try to convince Congress to withdraw its opposition (which dates from 1975) to selling Jordan mobile missiles.

BEGIN ADDRESSES KNESSET ON ARMS TO JORDAN

TA151514 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1438 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Speech to the Knesset by Prime Minister Menahem Begin -- live]

[Text] Mr Speaker, members of the Knesset: U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has just completed a tour of several Middle East countries. He did not visit our country. His desire -- or his lack of desire -- is his prerogative. Our people have been known for their hospitality since the days of Abraham the Patriarch. But it is self-evident that we will invite to our country representatives of countries we know will accept our invitation and will not turn it down. What is the point of inviting people whom it is reasonable to assume will refuse to come? However, even though Mr Weinberger did not touch down on Israeli soil, our country was on his mind throughout his travels. The impression was created that while he was visiting the United Arab Emirates or Saudi Arabia or was en route to Jordan, thoughts about the State of Israel gripped the U.S. defense secretary and did not leave him thereafter.

He did not have much to say about the success of his mission to Saudi Arabia or about his achievements in Oman or about King Husayn's agreement to forgo his arms deal with the Soviet Union. Rather, all, or nearly all of his declarations were devoted to us.

Mr Speaker, I could of course take issue with Mr Weinberger and with his peculiar, even astonishing statements, if I compare them with remarks -- that I myself heard and read -- made by the President of the United States, Mr Ronald Reagan. However, I prefer today not to take issue with him. To everything there is a season, and a time for every purpose.

I believe that today we would do better to concentrate on the fundamental, serious, grave problem of the proposal to supply the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan with F-16 planes and I-Hawk [missile designated in English] surface-to-air missiles, and to do away with the nonmobility factor decided upon by Congress with respect to missiles of this kind, which were in the past supplied to King Husayn.

On this matter, permit me, from our democratic house of representatives, to address myself directly to the U.S. President. Last September, you, Mr President, told me, at your own initiative, that you would maintain the commitment of the United States to Israel's security, namely: that the qualitative edge [last two words in English] of Israel's defensive capacity vis-a-vis its enemies would be preserved. I sought to make it clear that this qualitative edge, even if it is actually preserved, is no longer sufficient given the tremendous, nearly fantastic, flow of sophisticated arms from East and West alike to the Arab states. I added that according to the well-known scientific rule, at a certain point quantity becomes quality. Napoleon spoke about morale versus materiel as a key factor on the battlefield. The proportion, he said, must be three to one in favor of morale. However, I doubt whether Bonaparte would have determined such a proportion if he were alive today.

The advanced, sophisticated, lethal weapons are such in our time that, given a certain proportion, even heroism of spirit will be useless against them. But if the proportion is far in excess of three to one....? [sentence as heard]

It is also important to mention the remarks of President Kennedy during the second Cuban confrontation, which was in fact a fateful confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union. At that time the U.S. president said, and I quote: In our time, with the rapid-fire arms we have, the moment of maximum national danger does not necessarily come when the firing begins. This is a rule that applies in our time to all nations, and for understandable reasons it applies also, and perhaps especially, to the State of Israel.

Now it is my duty to cite the decisive facts and figures. Two countries which maintain a state of war with Israel last year in fact became militarily one anti-Israeli front. I refer to Iraq and Jordan. Jordan not only formed an 'Aqaba-Baghdad land bridge for the supply of arms, equipment and food to the country that is fighting -- not necessarily with any particular success -- against Iran. But recently, King Husayn declared a volunteer movement to send help to Iraq, to the front between it and Persia. This is a well-known method, the method of using volunteers. This term no longer deceives anyone. The reference is to trained soldiers who sign up -- naturally of their own free will -- to go to the front. In other, and more simple, words: Militarily, there is today a joint command, a joint staff and joint planning between Baghdad and Amman. And if these be directed at Islamic Iran, it is more than obvious that when the time comes they will be directed against the Jewish state.

Here are the figures: tanks -- Jordan will soon have over 1,000 advanced tanks. Iraq has 4,000. Fighter planes -- Jordan will soon have 170 planes, while Iraq will have about 500. Artillery -- Jordan has nearly 700 pieces, Iraq nearly 2,700. But behind them, it must not be forgotten, will be Saudi Arabia, which just a few days ago announced officially that it is a confrontation state against Israel. Tanks -- close to 500, fighter planes -- nearly 200, among them 60 F-15 planes, refuelling aircraft and extra fuel tanks which will enable them to reach our population centers and return to their bases, if, of course, they are not downed by the Israeli Air Force. Artillery pieces -- over 700.

However, let us not forget Syria, either. True, today it has a quarrel with Jordan and internally. It has come out for the Khomeyni regime, together with Libya, where there are today 2,000 tanks -- not for the Libyan Army, but, should the need arise, for the Soviet Army. In Syria there are 1,000 such tanks. These two countries, Syria and Libya, our land and sea neighbors, are today Soviet bases or Soviet armories in every respect.

In Syria a terrible civil war is raging. President al-Asad suspects that King Husayn is supporting the Muslim Brotherhood which is fighting the Alawite regime in Syria. King Husayn denies this. It is not for us to decide which of them is right. But Al-Asad is perpetrating a relentless slaughter against the Syrian civilian population, not only in Hamah but also in Aleppo and other northern towns. So there is a terrible conflict between Syria on the one hand, and Jordan and Iraq on the other. But, since we renewed our independence we have come to know that when a war is forced on us by our enemies, all of them are ready to unite against us. All of them are ready to send their armies to the aid of those who would annihilate us.

In the Yom Kippur war we faced on the Golan Heights Jordanian, Saudi, Moroccan, Cuban and North Korean troops. So there can be no doubt that on the northeastern front the State of Israel will face, in wartime, not only Jordan and Iraq under a joint command, but also Saudi Arabia and Syria. And we must also mention the arms that all these together will have in the near future.

Altogether, over 9,000 tanks, over 1,400 fighter planes, over 6,000 artillery pieces. In this situation, will the President of the United States approve or agree to provide the front-line confrontation state -- Jordan -- with F-16 planes which within minutes can reach our population centers? Let us assume that of 10 such planes we will intercept 9. Yet just one such plane is liable to cause an incalculable number of losses.

But never shall we boast falsely. Our air force may be one of the world's best, but we cannot say with certainty that we will down 9 of every 10. The meaning is clear.

Mr. Weinberger is also proposing to supply Jordan with improved Hawk missiles and to do away with the principle of nonmobility. Here I must cite an illustration from the 1930's. At that time a famous intelligence-gathering service conducted a study regarding Germany's plans or intentions. That service found that, given the fact that Germany ordered a considerable number of antiaircraft guns, it could be assumed that Germany was readying for an aggressive war. And why? It was planning air attacks on the cities of its neighbors, and was therefore purchasing antiaircraft guns so it could defend itself against conterattacks. In other words, surface-to-air missiles are of course defensive weapons by their nature, but a country in a state of war with another country and which is planning to fight, purchases defensive weapons for offensive purposes. The lessen is clear. The Russian surface-to-air missiles and the American mobile I-Hawk missiles are needed by King Husayn and by Iraq which stands behind him in order to prepare air attacks against Israel, out of the assumption that this will annul, or at least weaken, the Israeli Air Force's deterrent strength. This is a danger of unparalleled, immeasurable gravity.

I want to express the hope that President Reagan, a friend of Israel, will not permit such a development. This would not only violate an explicit promise given by the United States, this would not only make a mockery of a certain commitment imposed by a decision of Congress but the qualitative and not just the quantitative superiority -- the famous edge -- promised to Israel by President Reagan himself only last September, would approach abrogation.

However, with all due respect to the President of the United States, I must note that in the wake of my comment regarding quantity that becomes quality, he added that the defensive superiority guaranteed to Israel by the United States would be both quantitative and qualitative.

MR SPEAKER, MEMBERS OF THE KNESSET: In view of yesterday's statement by our friend, the secretary of state, Mr. Haig, it is not clear to us today whether Mr. Weinberger spoke for himself or issued declarations in the name of his government. We shall certainly clarify this matter in the coming days in direct contacts by our new ambassador to the United States, Professor Moshe Arens -- to whom we wish all success in the fulfillment of his important task. His predecessor, Efrayim 'Evron, did an excellent job. We are certain that the new ambassador, who tomorrow presents his credentials to the President of the United States, will do the same.

However, we must not even for 1 day delay determining our stand regarding this grave danger to our nation's security. It is not out of fear that we speak. If we are attacked, we shall launch a counterattack, and with God's help we shall again vanquish our enemies, and guarantee our nation its future, liberty and honor. We speak out of deep and genuine concern: meaning losses of life. Sensitivity toward such losses is, we believe, the measure of a nation's culture. But we do not deny that there are no people on earth as sensitive to loss of life as we are. The reason is known to everyone. It is out of this concern that I call on all factions in the Knesset to unite today and adopt a unanimous resolution that will make our stand clear: Let not these sophisticated U.S. arms be given to the forward confrontation state of Israel's northeastern front where there are countries that refuse with unprecedented, extreme intransigence to conduct peace negotiations with us, or to sign peace treaties with us. With this national unity, Mr. Speaker, we shall succeed in forestalling the danger posed to the nation and in strengthening our national security.

Peres Knesset Speech

TA151715 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1455 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Speech to the Knesset by opposition leader Shim'on Peres -- live]

[Text] Mr Speaker, honorable Knesset members: Precisely because we are in the United States' debt and must be thankful for its great contribution to Israel's security, and precisely because we so greatly appreciate the key role it has fulfilled in effecting peace between us and Egypt, we must now ask it out loud what is the meaning of a declaration by an authorized spokesman on behalf of the secretary of defense on his readiness to support a process that will severely harm Israel's security and endanger the Middle East peace process.

Why should the United States endanger in Jordan what it had obtained in Egypt? After all, the supply of F-16 combat aircraft as well as improved, mobile Hawk antiaircraft missiles that can be stationed along the 300 km border separating us from Jordan will gravely exacerbate Israel's security problem. This will tip the strategic balance that has existed so far, according to which both Jordan and Israel can live without another confrontation. Between us and Jordan there exists no buffer zone like the area of the Sinai peninsula that divided us from Egypt. We are living in a situation of tension versus tension; of a port next to a port; of a road running parallel to another road; of a capital close to a capital; of irrigation plants that are mutually affected by each other; of phosphate plants along the shores of the same sea; in which a large Arab population has families divided between the two sides of the Jordan -- and all this prevails in a situation of controlled tension and bridges that connect both sides. Now, beyond this delicate and complex situation, aircraft and missiles might hover that might endanger Israeli airspace, and that might be able to hit Israel's aircraft when they fly in Israel's airspace.

Caspar Weinberger's offer might add to the difficulty facing Israel's narrow territory -- which already accounts for a certain degree of tension between our two countries, which happens to be quite large -- the element that both of them will have to live with an increasing degree of suspicion and unceasing apprehension for the wellbeing of the capitals of our countries, for the fate of the industries we have built, for the existence of the border which has so far been honored by the parties.

Mr Speaker, the United States has won a preferred status in Egypt over the Soviet Union not because it began supplying arms to Egypt in competition with the Soviet Union; the United States won a special status in Egypt because it had proved that it can grant Egypt something the Soviet Union was unable to grant, namely peace. With U.S. encouragement, peace appeared to Egypt to be more important than the Soviet arms it had been supplied with for the sake of its wars. Now an honorable U.S. Cabinet member comes to Jordan and does not demand that Jordan turn to the course of peace and certainly does not voice this demand in public. He does not demand that Jordan support the Camp David accords. Instead, he offers more advanced and lethal arms made by the United States, arms that would only increase Jordan's inclination to refuse peace.

Knesset members, every war is conducted twice: once on the battlefield and the second time in the history books. Anyone who reviews the wars between Jordan and Israel or Jordan's wars with other forces must reach the single unequivocal conclusion that Jordan never had anything to fear from Israel, whereas Israel has always had to fear intervention from Jordan's military. In 1948 Israel accepted the partition plan, which included the possibility of the establishment of an Arab-Palestinian state on a larger territory than the PLO is currently demanding. Yet the mufti of Jerusalem turned this down, bringing a heavy catastrophe on his people. The mufti of Jerusalem is the one who created the refugee problem.

The Jordanian legion began to fire from its six-pounder cannons at Jerusalem and its approaches, the result being that the lid had been put forever on a Palestinian state, and that Israel's new borders were determined on the battlefield, not according to a map that could have been agreed upon by both countries. In fact, the territory of Israel would have been smaller than it is today.

In 1967 An-Nasir concentrated his forces in the Sinai on an assault on Israel, blocking the Tiran Strait. The prime minister, the late Levi Eshkol, approached Husayn twice, three times telling him: Do not attack, and you will not be attacked; do not move and we shall not move. However , the Jordanians were then intoxicated by An-Nasir's speeches, and by the assumption that the spoil speeds and the prey hastes [Isaiah 8:1]. Jordan joined the offensive on Israel, the result being that Jordan's forces were removed from Judaea, Samaria and east Jerusalem.

In 1973 Jordan again dispatched armored units to aid the Syrians in their attack on Israel. The result was that lives were lost and that lots of arms belonging to the Jordanians were similarly lost. On the other hand, when the Syrians attempted an invasion of Jordan, Israel -- without directly intervening in the campaign -- took action to make it clear to the Syrians that an attack on Jordan will not be to our liking. When Jordan did its own soul-searching and settling of accounts with the PLO subversion in its country, Jordan knew full well that Israel would not interfere in Jordan's affairs.

It is not true, as King Husayn purports to claim now, that Iraq is Jordan's strategic hinterland. The fact of the matter is that Jordan currently serves as the main strategic front for Iraq in its war against Iran. Once again Israel is not preaching to Jordan what to do nor is it interfering in its affairs.

Knesset members, we gathered from statements made by authorized U.S. spokesmen, that the United States intends to approach Jordan, as an extension of the negotiations on the Camp David accords, about joining the comprehensive regional peace process and determine recognized, defensible borders between it and Israel. So what is the logic, judging by the historic experience, or by political forecasting, in pushing Jordan beyond the role it should fulfill in solving the conflict and toward a clear provocation that it strengthen its affinity with the front that wants to prolong the conflict and exacerbate it up to the point of a confrontation? This offer, naturally, will greatly harm Israel, which is in any case sensitive to the fact that its waistline is shrinking in the span that stretches between the Jordan River and the sea into an area which more than it has a depth lacks the optimal expanses preferred for the defense of a country.

Egypt is located in the southern tip of Israel's length, whereas Jordan stretches along the entire narrow area of the country. What is the U.S. logic in further encumbering a strategic situation which is already burdensome?

One should also address a couple of words directly to King Husayn: A Palestinian state established by 'Arafat -- if it, heaven forbid, is established -- would have constitute an immediate threat to the existence of the Kingdom of Jordan more than it would endanger Israel. This danger was proclaimed in the PLO charter and was proved in PLO practices, for the PLO has aspired, continues to, and will continue to aspire to annihilate the Hashemite monarchy and establish in its stead a PLO state that will stretch from the Iraqi border and will extend, if not to the sea, then to the 1967 borders. The PLO, if it has a state, will find it easier to operate against Jordan and inside it than against Israel and inside Israel. If it is true that the Palestinians are inclined toward the PLO, then more than half the Jordanian population might support the PLO and its subversion. Then it will not be Jordan that will lead the Palestinians, but rather the PLO that will lead the Palestinians -- including those living in Jordan.

Increasing the danger to Israel will of necessity also increase the threat to Jordan. Disquiet will breed disquiet on both banks of the Jordan, and the distance between Amman and Jerusalem is not different from the distance between Jerusalem and Amman. Instead of an undeclared yet reasonable set of relationships, a fabric of relations will be created that will make things much more difficult on both Jordan and Israel in many areas and spheres: between Al-'Aqabah and Elat, along the 'Arava and across it, along the Dead Sea shores and in its waters, with regard to the sources of the Jordan and the Yarmuk and along their estuaries -- in all these new tension will rise which will not let Jordan or us have peace [manoah]. Jordan must know without a doubt that it is not only Jordan that might be harmed if the PLO is strengthened; rather it must be sure that the real Israeli interest lies in an arrangement with Jordan over contact with the PLO.

Jordan has issued Jordanian passports to hundreds of thousands of inhabitants of the territories. It has always been responsible for their fate, but instead of looking for an honorable solution -- together with us -- that will make it possible to maintain an independent Palestinian identify in a Jordanian-Palestinian framework, it might in effect put to rest such a possibility at any point in time.

Israel is not indifferent to the wellbeing, security and future of Jordan, and certainly not if it is a Jordan of peace. To the best of my knowledge, there is no one in this Knesset who intends to harm the territorial integrity of political stability of Jordan. On the contrary, nearly half the members of this Knesset in Israel — which is a democratic country -- are prepared to effect territorial compromises -- albeit with some hesitancy -- to reach a peaceful arrangment with Jordan and demarcate permanent borderlines; peace and borders that will allow Jordan as well as us to live in peace, develop our economies, raise the standard of living of all the residents and allow the Arab inhabitants to conduct their own affairs in accordance with the tradition of their forefathers, devoid of external interference.

The real choice Husayn has is not between Soviet technology and U.S. technology; the choice is between turning toward peace, or exacerbating the conflict -- which will ultimately lead to the danger of another confrontation without a political solution and without a real chance. We are not threatening Jordan with a military edge. We appeal to it in the name of the sole historical logic that could serve us all, a logic that calls for a peaceful political arrangement [hesder].

Now a few words on the domestic scene: We supported autonomy, and still do, because it was a part of the peace agreement signed with Egypt. As time progresses, it looks as though the chances of reaching an agreement on the autonomy are deteriorating. Egypt can live without autonomy, too. It could even conceivably live in peace with Israel without the autonomy plan materializing. Not so Israel: It cannot remain without a plan of its own for the future of the territories and a solution to the Palestinian problem. Upon the completion of the evacuation of the Sinai, the Palestinian issue will be in the headlines and will be the focal point of world political attention. This will happen amid a situation that today is quite difficult for Israel, with some European countries supporting the PLO position and with the Saudis having presented their own plan which has won support from even outside the Arab world. The United States, if the autonomy plan fails and there is no alternative plan initiated by us, might support initiatives that will make things very difficult for Israel and its political activity.

Israel must ask itself today what will happen tomorrow after the evacuation of the Sinai, not only in terms of its relations with Egypt, but also with respect to the fabric of its relations with the United States, with the European countries and with the Arab world.

A unilateral annexation of all the territories will not only make Israel's political standing more difficult, it will also endanger the very nature of the State of Israel as a Jewish state and a democratic one at that. For the sake of the future, the only Jewish state in the world should not be turned into a Jewish-Arab state in which Jews and Arabs will live forever at gunpoint, with the burden of a conflict that has no resolution -- a conflict whose poignancy is increasing in a way that threatens the nations around us, a conflict influenced by natural growth in either population. One cannot annex territories and ignore the inhabitants. Our overlooking this will not make the biting questions disappear.

I would like to tell the Likud members of the House that despite the speeches by Husayn and despite the rejection in his speeches, we continue to believe that territorial compromise is the only compromise that will on the one hand guarantee Israel's security and will, on the other hand, lead to a dialogue with the Arabs. In the absence of an Egyptian agreement [haskama] and in the absence of a Palestinian party, the autonomy plan cannot exist. We know that the Palestinians will not march alone without the support of an additional power -- either in the shape of Jordan or the PLO. As far as we are concerned, in my opinion, Jordan might constitute a far greater danger than the PLO and might constitute an important opportunity which the PLO cannot at all offer. It might constitute a threat because its military power even today far exceeds that of the PLO and because its army is deployed along the longest part of the border between us. It may constitute an opportunity because Jordan already is a state and there is no need to establish another state from the Jordan River westward, because Jordan already has an army stationed east of the Jordan River and there is no need to set up an additional army west of the Jordan River, and because it is possible to reach agreements on the demilitarization of zones with Jordan as we did with Egypt -- without which we would not have signed peace with Egypt.

In the opinion of the Alignment, Israel should not compromise its security and for this reason the Alignment believes that the IDF and the deployment of the settlements must remain along the Jordan River to forestall a surprise attack on Israel and in order to prevent the penetration of a foreign army into any security zone of Israel. At the same time, however, it is essential that Israel refrain -- for reasons of its own -- from a situation in which a large addition of population in our area endangers Israel's real destiny of being the state for the Jewish people.

I repeat: Despite all the declarations made by King Husayn, I continue to believe that peace is as vital to him as it is to us. I continue to believe that it is possible to reach peace without negotiations [as heard] between Jordan and us, and that these negotiations should be conducted from an agreed-upon starting point and not from final positions on which no agreement can be found. I also believe that a possible opening position exists: It is either Resolution 242 or the principles included in the Camp David accords. I am convinced that a solution can be found that would be based on Israel's readiness to honor the rights of the Palestinians and on Jordan's need to recognize the vital importance of Israel's security problems.

War is built on the necessity to tip the scale. Peace is founded on coercion to reach a compromise. Anyone who smirks at a compromise actually laughs at peace.

Therefore, from this podium, from the Knesset, we call on the United States of America to avoid exacerbating relations between us and Jordan. We call on it to offer Jordan a reasonable role to play around the negotiating table, rather than supporting arms to be aimed at Israel's head and heart. We urge the United States not to exacerbate the security situation, not to raise the level of tension and increase the danger. We call on Jordan to pay heed to political logic that is clear and pure and not to be lured by the attraction of arms which pulls at the heart and leads to still another confrontation bound to end in tragedy. We tell ourselves that if it is possible to realize autonomy as an interim plan --good; and if not, let us ourselves take the initiative to approach Jordan, despite its rejectionist declarations, with a call to come to the negotiating table and conduct with us direct negotiations and search for an agreed-upon political solution.

Mr Speaker: I am convinced the entire state today is very much concerned with the statements made by Mr Caspar Weinberger. They so much exacerbate and complicate our security situation as well as that of Jordan and the peace situation that we join together -- and suggest that all of the Knesset does likewise -- and unite in calling on the United States to prevent in good time what might endanger peace and security and harm Israel's safety and refrain from undertaking this action that has no positive perspective.

We, of course, will vote together [with the Likud coalition] in favor of such an appeal.

KNESSET MAJORITY SUPPORTS RESOLUTION ON JORDAN

TA151710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] A large majority of Knesset members have united in supporting a resolution expressing concern with the statements made by the U.S. secretary of defense favoring the supply of arms to Jordan. The Knesset resolution states that this intention involves a grave danger to Israel's security. Eighty-eight Knesset members belonging to most of the house factions have, in their resolution, urged President Reagan to refrain from undertaking such a great danger to Israel's security.

Our correspondent, Tzvi Yisra'eli, noted that only the three Hadash Knesset members voted against the resolution. MAPAM and MK's Yosi Sarid and Shulamit Aloni abstained.

Details of Resolution

TA151738 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1710 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Knesset resolution on proposed U.S.-Jordan arms deal, read by NRP Knesset Member Eli'ezer Avtabi on the "Evening Newsreel" -- recorded]

[Text] 1. The Knesset expresses its deep concern about the proposal made by the U.S. secretary of defense to supply Jordan with F-16 aircraft and improved surface-to-air Hawk missiles, which thus rescinds the obligation to maintain the missiles' immobility.

2. The Knesset rules that the supply of such sophisticated arms to a frontline country on the eastern front -- which comprises countries that oppose the very notion of holding negotiations with Israel on peace, and which maintain a state of war with it -- constitutes a grave danger to Israel's security.

3. The Knesset urges the U.S. Government, in accordance with the president's declarations and a congressional resolution, to avoid placing Israel in such a grave danger.

SHAMIR DENOUNCES SALE OF WEAPONS TO JORDAN

TA151818 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir this evening again expressed Israel's vigorous opposition to the sale of F-16 planes and mobile Hawk missiles by the United States to Jordan. Minister Shamir, who was speaking with Senator John Glenn, expressed amazement that Jordan had not even expressed any request to purchase such missiles, but the proposal had originated with Secretary of Defense Weinberger.

BEGIN TO SEND PERSONAL MESSAGE TO REAGAN

TA151754 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1750 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Report from the Knesset by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer -- live]

[Text] After the Knesset session, the prime minister emerged in his wheelchair and told the foreign correspondents who were waiting for him that tomorrow he will write a personal message to President Reagan in which he will tell him about the national unity shown this evening in the Knesset, when the majority of the house was united against the possible arms deal with Jordan involving F-16 planes and mobile Hawk missiles. The prime minister said he would explain this to the U.S. President and he expressed the hope that the problem will be resolved positively.

The prime minister then sought to make another gesture, saying: I will now show you that I am capable of standing. He locked the brakes on his wheelchair, stood up, and the photographers took pictures. The prime minister assured everyone that within 2 or 3 weeks he will be able to walk.

Comments on Knesset Vote

TA160550 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Overnight, Prime Minister Begin expressed satisfaction with the overwhelming Knesset support for the expression of concern over the proposed sale of sophisticated U.S. weapons to Jordan. The vote was 88 to 3 with 6 abstentions. The prime minister spoke to reporters after the vote.

[Begin Begin recording -- in English] The majority of 88 which we achieved today in the Knesset is a rare case in a democratic parliament, especially in our free, noisy, vociferous Knesset, and in fact it means 100 members -- because if you detract [word as heard] the members of MAPAM and Yosi Sarid, but then add the other groups which joined us, like the National Religious Party, Agudat Yisra'el and Telem, you reach the number of 100, out of 120 members. In a democratic parliament in general it's a very rare case, and that means real national unity.

Tomorrow I am going to write a personal letter to President Reagan in order to inform him about this phenomenon of national unity around the problem of our security and then also explain to him the severity of this question to us. I hope for a reply; the President is always very kind and replies to any message I send to him. So let us hope that the problem will be solved positively. [end recording]

Begin found ways of his own to calm the Americans, to cool the air but also to demand an answer in all firmness on whether the United States could understand that in the long run Israel will not be able to restrain itself if the terrorists continue to strike at Israel in various ways, not necessarily only from the Lebanese border.

It seems as though this was the cause for the mission of the chief of the IDF intelligence branch, Maj Gen Yoshu'a Sagi, who called on Haig as the prime minister's "special envoy" to make it clear to the United States that the IDF could have gone into Lebanon and "put the house in order," but did not do so because it did not wish to spring a surprise on the United States, which has ceaselessly pleaded with the prime minister not to confront Washington with any more surprises -- this for the sake of friendship, since the United States is Israel's ally. The prime minister wished to leave it to the United States to prove what they could do to stop the breaches of the cease-fire. The message conveyed to the United States these last few days has been as plain as plain can be: You tell us to exercies restraint (Haig in his coversation with General Sagi said the United States appreciates Israel's restraint), but we should like to know: up to what point? Where will it end? You must realize that one day in the face of "provocations" of the kind that happened at Mehola, Israel's patience will wear out. It was proved to the United States that it was a miracle that a major disaster was avoided. The story has not yet been told of how the three terrorists were tracked down and what diversionary tactics they resorted to on this occasion (the details were divulged to the United States, which presumably was convinced that indeed it was a miracle that led to the capture of the squad which was heavily equipped with weapons and sabotage materials and could have caused a major disaster.

In the opinion of the prime minister, Menahem Begin and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, the cease-fire agreement reached through the mediation of Philip Habib with "Lebanon" (euphemism for the terrorists) obligates the terrorists to refrain from terrorist activities "everywhere." This, too, was a point that the special envoy General Sagi had to clarify for Haig.

It appears as though there are two parts to this cease-fire agreement: the "written law" and the "moral law." The written document talks about the terrorists not attacking Israel, and Israel not attacking them, and about the terrorists not attacking the territory under Major Haddad's control and about Haddad's men not attacking the terrorists. The tacit understanding, as Philip Habib conveyed it, contained three clauses: 1) Israel's reconnaissance flights over Lebanon will not cease; 2) the cease-fire will not be exploited by the terrorists to strengthen their positions (this was intended so that they do not attack Israel at a time convenient to them), 3) there will be no direct strike at Israeli targets.

The first clause is being observed. As for the second clause (terrorist reinforcement), Israel has in effect looked the other way, although it has keep on warning about its infringement in contacts with the United States. The third clause has not been observed. Israeli and Jewish targets (like the synagogue in Vienna) have been hit. According tc the figures in the possession of Major General Sagi, the number of strikes and sabotage operations in Israel and abroad since the cease-fire went into effect reached 76.

Prior to the terrorist incursion in the Mehola area, Israel held back and remained passive. When the squad was caught, the prime minister held consultations at home with Ministers Sharon and Shamir, and after analyzing the incident they concluded that the gravity of the terrorist operation required a reaction. Nevertheless, Israel exercised restraint and not only because of "bad weather." The prime minister wished to thresh out the matter with the Americans in his own way. He couls guess what the response would be if he went to the Americans and asked for a green light for an operation in Lebanon. It would presumably go something like this: You have got to take into consideration the overall interests of both the United States and Israel in the region; Moreover, nobody is going to understand Israel's jeopardizing the peace over an incursion by a squad; also the Syrians may intervene, and then the Soviets may also enter the picture; besides, right now there may be a chance of reaching a settlement with a new government in Lebanon and an Israeli operation will end that chance; and above all, the United States will be put on the spot and lose its standing in the Arab world, and other such arguments and evaluations.

HARIF VIEWS DIFFERENCES WITH U.S. OVER LEBANON

TA121346 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 12 Feb 82 p 13

[Yosef Harif commentary: "Begin Wrote to Reagan: Israel Will Not Attack Lebanon Unless 'Faced With Deliverate Provocation'"]

[Text] In a note addressed to Prime Minister Menahem Begin some weeks ago, U.S. President Ronald Reagan said he hoped the cease-fire in Lebanon would be maintained. He also expressed his appreciation for Israel's position -- as conveyed to the President by Senator Charles Percy, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, after his meeting with Begin -- that Israel for its part "will not attack unless attacked."

In his note of reply to Reagan, the prime minister reverted to the subject of Lebanon in its broad context, with a reminder that to this day the Syrians have not removed the missiles they had introduced into the Lebanese al-Biqa' Valley (and on this score there is a specific and unequivocal statement by Reagan included in a note to Begin to the effect that the Syrians must restore the status quo ante.... Begin did not, however, say that Israel will not attack unless attacked. What he did write to Reagan, surely in accordance with his initial thinking, was that Israel will not attack (in Lebanon) unless "we are faced with a deliberate provocation."

What does this mean? It is evident that if the terrorists in Lebanon were to renew their artillery and Katyusha fire on our northern settlements, as they did last July, then the United States too could not but regard this as an attack on Israel and a violation of the cease-fire agreement (to which the PLO is a party). Perhaps it would even accept the need to reconcile itself to, if not justify, the Israeli reaction (and as regards the nature of the reaction in such an event, the United States -- or to be precise -- both Haig and presidential envoy Philip Habib have already been notified of this.

But how about an eventuality, for example, like the infiltration of a terrorist gang, such as occurred a fortnight ago in the Mehola area, in the Jordan Valley? This is where the controversy starts: "What is a deliberate provocation?" This debate has been waged behind the scenes between Israel and the United States these past few days at various levels, even at the farewell meeting last week between U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and the outgoing ambassador, Efrayim 'Evron. 'Evron found himself debating this. Haig contended it would have to be a "provocation" recognized as such by "world public opinion," whereupon 'Evron inquired: "Are you referring to the same world which voted on Friday in the UN General Assembly the way it did, against Israel?"

Haig made no reply to this. He burst out laughing.

This was the solitary "smile" seen in contacts between Washington and Jerusalem in the last few days, the one smile to light up the faces of the Americans, who have gone out of their way to stop Israel from launching a military operation against Lebanon, claiming that such an action could kindle a regional conflict. Haig, who is regarded by all as a friend of Israel, was similarly stern-faced and agitated during all the other meetings. Even as a friend -- and such he confessed to be -- he could not in such circumstances justify an Israeli operation. In fact -- and such was the gist of his words -- the whole question of relations with Israel would be at stake and, if Israel did not heed the U.S. appeals -- or rather, its warnings -- it is better not to think of what might then happen ....

Maybe it was this nervous dialogue with the United States -- which was not a little influenced, so one may safely presume, by the atmosphere which certain elements in Israel sought to create, one of "eve-of-war," as reported by U.S. sources in Tel Aviv -- which Prime Minister Menahem Begin had in mind when he said it was up to us to act on the principle of "kalt and fest," (coolly and firmly).

Begin could guess all this even before sending his envoy to Haig. But the dispatch of the special envoy was apparently designed to direct the dialogue between Jerusalem and Washington down to substance and to restore mutual understanding beyond this specific incident of a terrorist incursion and beyond the need to explain to the Americans that Israel could not tolerate a sort of "terror de luxe," with the terrorists desisting from raiding Israel through the Lebanese border, but feeling free to attack from any other place to which they would be seny by their commanders in Beirut. Therefore, Israel was seeking a long-term understanding, one that would also be concerned with what would happen after April 1982.

Begin clearly explained to Reagan that he was determined to meet all obligations under the Camp David accords and the peace treaty with Egypt. Yet the United States was not reassured and feared a flare-up in the north. What Begin sought to make manifest in his latest moves (concentration of forces on the northern front on the one hand, and resorting to diplomatic means on the other hand) and get across to Washington was that without a dialogue with Israel, calm could not prevail here, whether before April 1982 or after that "sacrosanct date." This means that if anyone in the Reagan administration hopes that after April the way will be open to speak to Israel in a different language, whether on the autonomy issue or on the search for alternatives to the Camp David accords -- and the latest declarations of Caspar Weinberger prior to his talks in Jordan simply go to show that there are indeed people who entertain such hopse or delusions -- then all these people had better take into consideration well in advance the fact that Israel will not always see fit to engage in consultations. It can also spring surprises. This time it has tried consultations with Washington and has presented to the Americans the following choice: If you do not want us to do this, then do it your way.

On this Begin admits he stands "firm and cool." After all, what are they going to do after April, when Israel will have withdrawn from the whole of the Sinai? If Egypt breaks the accord, then -- as Ari'el Sharon has already announced -- the IDF will be back in the Sinai within 24 hours of the breach. If the Egyptians do not care to adhere to the Camp David accords and do not care to reach an agreement on autonomy, then the situation will remain as it is. If they try to break the cease-fire -- well, for that eventuality all plans now on the shelf can be "translated into action" at once.

What is important is that a dialogue with Israel is a real must. Haig may have been right when he warned Israel that a reaction was liable to set the region on fire. But this very warning shows what could happen if the Americans do not engage in a dialogue with Israel. There is proof that Haig, who acted in concert with the President, appraised matters in the most realistic fashion. Not only did he disengage himself from his other concerns to receive General Sagi straightway, but on the general's departure, urgent messages went out from Washington to Syria, to Lebanon, to Jordan, to Saudi Arabia, and to every other Arab country, saying the United States believed it could calm the situation in Lebanon (meaning: the terrorists) as long as no action was taken that could be interpreted by Israel as "deliberate."

One remark in this respect made by Ari'el Sharon no doubt found its way to the United States as well: You cannot maintain an alert forever and ready your forces all the time and yet not act. By so doing you are forfeiting the awareness of your deterrent capabilities. If you said you would react, you must do so, and immediately.

The fact that Israel did not immediately strike back should fool no one. Israel certainly did not mislead Washington, which has decided to resort once again to its "secret weapon" in the form of Philip Habib. Everybody already knows that this mission is something of a joke, but it offers each party a way to calm down for the moment. (It should be remembered that the Habib mission was originally designed to get the Syrian missiles out of Lebanon....)

What can the United States do?

It is doubtful whether Washington has a clear-cut plan. Its actions are like the panicky actions of firefighters rather than moves directed by someone in control of the situation.

But there can be no doubt that, despite the fact that U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has offered proof that he can "ignore" Israel -- by going to neighboring Jordan as part of his Middle East tour but staying away from Israel -- still, in learning the lessons of the affair of the war-that-was-not, the United States will also have to digest this lesson: That it is all very well to visit Riyadh and even Jordan, where Caspar Weinberger strove to buy Arab hearts with Israeli money, but even so, such dubious transactions can flop.

Ambassador Lewis, who went off to be the guest of his colleague in Amman before Weinberger arrived there, met this week -- immediately upon his return and at his own request -- with the prime minister and, among other things, again explained that this had been an absolutely "private visit." In restrospect, it is just as well that he stressed this in good time, otherwise he would not have felt too comfortable after Mr Weinberger had his say.

In the course of that conversation he also told Begin about the possibility of a visit by Philip Habib, and was able to pass on the information that General Sagi's visit had been impressive. That is to say, Israel's mode of presenting its arguments, accompanied by maps and figures, was impressive.

Now the Americans are in possession of clear and detailed information from an authorized source, who concealed nothing from his interlocutor, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

Until a week ago the Americans were still wondering: Exactly what is going on in Israel? Is it the way the opposition (namely, the Alignment leaders) portray it in their complaints against the Cabinet, or is it the way Begin put it, dismissing opposition talks as "war chatter?"

Incidentally, Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres took pains to emphasize that in his talks with coalition elements aimed at establishing whether they would be ready to join a government formed by the Alignment, he did not invoke last week's frequently used "reason for war." And if Agudat Yisra'el members allege that they were warned that the Begin government is liable to lead the nation into war (given the tension following the terrorist incursion), he, Peres, was no party to these remarks.

As a matter of fact, Peres' examing of the possibility of setting up an Alignment-led government -- under his own premiership, of course -- began 2 weeks before the "eve-of-war" atmosphere was stirred up in Lebanon.

It is now known that on Friday 3 weeks ago, Peres met with Minister Abu-Hatzera -- through the mediation of the minister's lawyer, Ram Kaspi -- and asked him whether there was any possibility of forming an Alignment-led government with TAMI's participation. Peres promised that the Alighnment would, of course, be ready to give TAMI everything the Likud had given it. This is all according to the minister's report to his colleagues.

After his meeting with Peres, Minister Abu-Hatzera told his colleagues that his response was: In the first place, TAMI lacks for nothing in the Begin government; second, what is the point of discussing the proposition right now? "Even if TAMI were ready to join you, you do not have a majority. You would need the NRP and Agudat Yisra'el...."

Shim'on Peres -- so the story goes -- then said that there was progress with Agudat Yisra'el...." To which Abu-Hatzera replied: "...if ever you have a majority, you will still not be able to make do without us. If and when you have a majority, we will then be able to talk...." Maybe it was on the strength of this that Peres' men came to Agudat Yisra'el and said: "We have already fixed it with TAMI...."

This week the Alignment "disclosed" that it was not they who went to TAMI, but TAMI who came to the Alignment looking into the possibility of a "change of government." MK Moshe Shahal admits that he too cannot understand what moved TAMI to do it.

Deputy Minister Aharon Uzan refutes this "accusation," saying, "It is pure fiction."

As for the talk of his wanting a coalition with the Alignment because of his desire to return to his first love, the Labor Party, he comments: "I have no such thought and no such desire, and all the reasons that motivated me to resign from Labor still hold. With Shahal I had only two conversations: In one I asked the Alignment to back the candidacy of Eliyahu Nawi for the post of state controller, and in the second I asked for an Alignment representative to join the subcommittee dealing with Yamit evacuees. Beyond that, I discussed nothing with them. As for what was said at the meeting with Abu-Hatzera, you can ask Aharon...."

In sum, the Alignment people -- those who tested the pulse of TAMI, Agudat Yisra'el and the NRP -- now admit that there is no chance (Dr Yehuda Ben-Me'ir: "After the Alignment's response when I went to them on behalf of the prime minister in quest of a joint reaction to the UN General Assembly resolution against the Golan Law, I do not see that we have anything in common. It is our good furture to hold the Golan Heights, I said to them, and if the UN resolution is the price we have had to pay for it, it is worth it, but the Alignment, even in such a matter, could not refrain from squabbling with the government"). And it is evident that at least in the near future, even after April, the U.S. administration will have to get along with Begin and Sharon rather than with a more accommodating government less enthusiastic over the annexation of the Golan Heights and less likely to take action against Lebanon "because of an incursion by three terrorists."

To this, Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon replied with unconcealed anger:

What happened last week (the week climaxed by the dispatch of the special envoy to Secretary of State Haig and by the "generating" of an eve-of-war atmosphere in Israel) has three parts to it:

The first aspect is domestic: worrisome and grave signs emerged of the Alignment's readiness -- in its eagerness to return to power -- to go along with the Arab claim that the incursion by a gang of terrorists does not constitute a breach of the cease-fire agreement in Lebanon.

The second aspect: The northern settlements put forward an argument something like this: The incursion did not occur in our area, so let us get on with our lives.

And the third aspect: A tough situation has been created between us and the terrorists. I have already stated that it is impossible to remain in such a state where you are on alert with forces, and where you cannot afford to suffer a blowup in the north, and yet you just stay put and do not react.

It may be assumed that following Sagi's visit there and with Philip Habib's forthcoming visit here, the situation will indeed be tranquilized and the forces on the alert reduced. But the problem has not been solved. The "tough situation" that Sharon spoke about still prevails.

We are told that the United States has deliberated and taken into consideration the fact that if every consultation culminates with a U.S. "nay" to Israel, then the Israelis may cease consultations. And that could produce an altogether more dangerous state of affairs. If the United States has indeed reached such a conclusion -- and its panicky notes to our neighbors would appear to bear this out -- then Israel has emerged from the war-that-never-happened with an achievement not to be sneezed at.

ALGERIA

APS VIEWS HAIG, WEINBERGER VISITS TO MOROCCO

LD141416 Algiers APS in English 1320 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Algiers, 14 Feb (APS) -- The U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig visit to Morocco crowned the White House step towards a reconsideration of its policy in north-west Africa. [Words indistinct] an official statement of the U.S. Deputy [Assistant] Secretary of State for the Middle-East Morris Draper pointed out that the USA was not more delivering arms to meet Rabat achievements in seeking a solution to the Western Sahara problem. [sentence as received]

At the same time, he said "The USA is convinced its friends -- like Morocco -- should get benefit from an additional support". In this respect, a few U.S. delegations went to Morocco -- one of them headed by the U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, with a view to, without doubt, preparing the military cooperation program disclosed last Friday by Alexander Haig.

The setting up of a military joint commission as well as the eventuality of the U.S. forces transit in the Moroccan territory make everybody express concern and inquiry at this reactivation of former U.S. bases in Morocco, notably after the increase of the military cooperation between Washington and some Middle East countries. All the African world and the Arab one express concern over the matter.

It is obvious that the re-implantation of U.S. military bases in Morocco is to be followed by new deliveries of war material to Rabat so to allow the latter carrying out its aggression against the Western Sahara.

Morocco already has refused to schedule the Western Sahara conflict within a "bilateral" frame with the Polisario Front. Morocco intends to extend the conflict and clearly has expressed its threats against the border countries Algeria and Mauritania which already expressed their readiness to give help in seeking a just and peaceful settlement.

Thus, the Reagan government is encouraging the aggressivity of Morocco as it takes it away from any just solution to the Saharan problem which was already considered by U.N. and OAU resolutions as a problem of decolonization.

The U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig [words indistinct] would make Morocco the main Washington ally in north-west Africa like Israel in the Middle-East. The U.S. attitude there shows a will for aggravating tension in the Maghreb at a time when the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) is seeking a just solution to the Saharan problem within the respect of the resolutions already adopted by the OAU, the United Nations and the non-aligned countries as well.

LIBYA

LIAISON BUREAU WARNS MOROCCO OF U.S. TIES

LD131424 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] The People's Foreign Liaison Bureau this morning summoned the Moroccan ambassador to the Jamahiriyah, who was questioned on reports from news agencies and Arab and international radio stations on the intention of Morocco to grant the United States military bases on its soil. The ambassador was informed that the Jamahiriyah is very annoyed by these reports; if they are true, this would be a serious matter. The reports make it appear that Arab homeland is being sold to America in an auction and, at the same time, it deprives the peoples of this nation their independence, for which they struggled one after the other. The people's Foreign Liaison Bureau also informed the Moroccan ambassador that if this is true, it is a serious matter and its repercussions will be very grave.

PDRY PRESIDENT ARRIVES 15 FEB FOR CONSULTATIONS

LD151902 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Tripoli, 15 Feb (JANA) -- 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party, this afternoon arrived in the Jamahiriyah where he was welcomed by the leader of the revolution.

In a statement to JANA, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said: I have come to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for consultations with Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, on the matters of interest to our Arab nation, on developments in the Arab region in the light of the unlawful alliance between the Zionist enemy and the United States, on the role of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and the importance of bolstering it in the face of the imperialists and Zionists.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad pointed out that the important political developments in the Arab homeland demand concacts with the brothers in the pan-Arab front for steadfastness and confrontation and the adoption of a unified stance toward developments. He said it is important for us as we meet in the land of the Great September Revolution to express our satisfaction with and extreme admiration for the development of relations of struggle between the two fraternal countries.

A meeting was held this evening between the brother leader of the revolution and Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the PDRY Socialist Party.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES GUINEAN, CYPRIOT VISITORS

NC120902 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution yesterday received Lt Gen Lansane Diane, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and the defense minister of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. The brother leader of the revolution also received Vasos Lissaridhis, leader of the Cypriot Socialist Party.

ANTI-OAU FORCE DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE IN CHAD

LD141600 Tripoli JANA in English 1428 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Nairobi, 14 Feb (JANA) -- Popular demonstrations have continued for the second consecutive day in Chad's capital Ndjamena against the presence of the African force in the country. The demonstrators called for the withdrawal of the force as it had proved ineffective in carrying out its role.

The Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei said in a speech to the demonstrators that the country has fallen victim to a conspiracy and renewed his government's rejection of the Nairobi conference resolutions regarding Chad.

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA DISCUSSES NAIROBI SUMMIT ON SAHARA

LD151306 Rabat MAP in English 1225 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Rabat, 15 Feb (MAP) -- Mr M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, granted the Moroccan radio and television an interview in which he mainly dealt with the results of the Nairobi III summit, the confusion which prevailed before the meeting, the resolutions adopted and the dispositions elaborated by the implementation committee of the OAU on the organization of a referendum in the Moroccan Sahara.

Mr Boucetta recalled that during the meeting of the foreign affairs ministers a number of siding [as received] ministers dared to circulate and give the press projects of resolutions saying there were no other parties but Morocco and the "Polisario." On our part, said the minister, we tirelessly explained our position reaffirming the one taken by King Hassan II of Morocco concerning fundamental conditions Morocco can no renounce to. [as received]

Mr Boucetta said that participating heads of state grasped the legitimacy of our cause backed by ethics and international law and stressed the fact that the positions adopted by President Sekou Toure, President Shagari and the Sudanese vice-president were decisive and made the summit reject all that was published by the secretariat general and declare that there existed parties and not Morocco and the "Polisario."

Mr Boucetta dwelt on the necessity of a cease-fire and the end of infiltrations from Algerian and Mauritanian territories and explained what is meant by "party" in the conflict saying that it is a territory from which a force no matter its nature sets out to aggress another territory. [as received]

He also said that everybody knows that Algeria is the starting point and retreat of mercenaries who aggress Morocco and recalled that there are a hundred Algerian war prisoners in Rabat who are regularly visited by delegations of world organizations such as the Red Cross. These soldiers, said the minister, are all members of units of the Algerian regular army.

Talking about the intermediary administration Mr Boucetta recalled that Nairobi I and II had decided the creation of an intermediary administration for the referendum and the maintaining of Moroccan administration in the region. This decision, said the minister, was maintained and reaffirmed.

On the possibility of other meetings on the issue, the Moroccan minister said that all measures have been set. He finally affirmed that the referendum will reveal, if need be, the attachment of Sahrawi populations to the Alawit throne and their Moraccanity. [as received]

PRIME MINISTER SET TO VISIT PRC 22-28 FEB

LD151434 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Prime Minister Maati Bouabid will pay an official visit to the PRC 22 through 28 February at the invitation of the PRC premier. The prime minister will be accompanied by an important ministerial delegation and will have important talks with his Chinese counterpart and Chinese officials on matters of common interest and major international issues.

SUDAN

KHARTOUM PROVINCE SCHOOLS TO REOPEN 20 FEB

JN151153 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1055 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Feb (SUNA) -- A statement issued here today said that teaching in all academic schools, teacher training institutes and technical schools in Khartoum Province will be resumed on Saturday, 20 February. The statement, issued by the minister of education and guidance and the Khartoum governor, added that examinations will be held on the dates specified for every state. Schools were closed in January after student riots protesting the increase in sugar prices.

NUMAYRI RECEIVES EGYPTIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

EA132102 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received at his office in the People's National Assembly in Omdurman at 1800 this evening Lt Gen Muhammad Abu Ghazalah, minister of defense and war production of the fraternal Arab Republic of Egypt, who delivered to his excellency a letter from Brother Muhammad Husni Mubarak, relating to his recent tour of the United States and some European countries.

The president expressed his satisfaction at the outcome of the tour and the goals it achieved in the service of the cause of peace, for which all are striving. The meeting also discussed the developing bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries and methods for developing and consolidating them.

Briefs Cabinet

JN141530 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 14 Feb (SUNA) -- The Cabinet this morning held its regular meeting. President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri presided over the meeting. The president began the meeting by speaking about the contents of the letter received from Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, which dealt with the results of President Mubarak's recent visits to several Western European capitals and the United States and his discussions with the heads of these countries.

WESTERN SAHARA

MOROCCAN INTRANSIGENCE LINKED TO HAIG VISIT

LD132046 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] A statement was issued today by the SDAR Information Ministry, saying the direct military and political commitment of the U.S. administration to Morocco constitutes the source of the new adventurous and hostile attitude of Rabat which became apparent during the meeting of the African implementation committee on the Western Sahara in Nairobi.

The statement added that at a time when everyone has been intensifying efforts, in all organizations, to find a just and peaceful solution to the war between the SDAR and the expansionist Moroccan regime, the latter answered this with unprecedented intransigence.

The statement noted that this attitude coincides with the visit of the U.S. secretary of state to Morocco, a visit that gives an official aspect to the entrenchment of the United States in Morocco and turns Morocco into a hostile base directed at the Saharan people and against Africa and Europe and all nations in the area.

The statement added that, concerning the peace challenge by the Polisario Front and international organizations, Rabat and Washington have answered by offering the challenge of war and adverturism.

The statement concluded that the Polisario Front in the face of this grave situation makes an urgent appeal to all nations of the world to denounce and condemn this serious stance by Morocco and the United States and that the Saharan people, who prefer to search for a peaceful, just and final solution at the same time renews its determination to continue the national liberation struggle as the Rabat government is adhering to its colonial war against the SDAR.

KENYA

MOI MEETS WITH SUDANESE VICE PRESIDENT

JN121508 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Nairobi, 12 Feb (SUNA) -- Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi this morning received Sudanese Vice President 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib. In a statement after the meeting, the vice president said that the discussions touched on all topics of mutual interest in the political, economic and security domains. His excellency asserted that President Moi is endeavoring to attain further cooperation and coordination with Sudan because he believes Sudan can play an important and vital role at this stage on the regional and international level.

The vice president added that the Kenyan president issued instructions to Kenyan authorities to beef up cooperation with Sudan. He said he briefed the Kenyan president on the partition of the south. He added that President Numayri had discussed the issue with the citizens and that a neutral government has been formed to hold elections. It is to be recalled that a number of citizens in the southern region had sent a message to President Moi in his capacity as the OAU chairman, concerning the partition of the southern region.

The vice president told President Moi that Sudan will spare no efforts to restore stability and security to Chad. He added that the Kenyan president praised Sudan's readiness to participate in the peace-keeping force in the Western Sahara.

The vice president said that he invited the Kenyan president to visit Sudan and that the invitation was accepted in consolidation of the cooperation and coordination between the two countries. The date of the visit will be fixed later.

SOMALIA

DISSIDENTS REPORT 'MUTINIES' AGAINST SIAD BARRE

AB121550 Paris AFP in French 1434 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Nairobi, 12 Feb (AFP) -- Widespread mutinies in northern Somalia left 85 persons dead and 105 wounded at the end of January and fighting continues between troops loyal to President Siad Barre and the mutineers, it was learned from dissident Somalian sources on Friday.

This uprising, which seems to have been caused by the execution by the Somali authorities of 11 administrative officials including some soldiers, has divided most of the garrisons in the regionof Hargeisa and Tug Der. At least six camps have been taken back by Mogadishu troops, but fighting continued in the large camp of Tug Wajale, on the border with Ethiopia, the same sources add.

The whole incident began with a raid by the Somalia Salvation Democratic Front [SSDF] opposed to President Siad Barre's regime, against the town of Bonotleh, near the Ethiopian border, dissident sources state. Created last October by a merger of four opposition movements in exile, the SSDF claims to possess a real army, mainly equipped with light armored transport vehicles seized from the enemy.

The guerrillas, who have the support of Ethiopa, held the town for 1 day and imprisoned the district government official for several hours. Suspecting local officials of complicity with the SSDF, the authorities had 11 persons executed, including the district government official, a military leader, Lt Col Abdullahi Said, and the the police chief.

Announcement of these executions generated mutinies and strike action by workers of the Port of Berbera.

To avoid repression, a number of officials and soldiers fled to Djibouti or to Ethiopia. About 250 armored soldiers joined the SSDF this week in Ethiopia, according to the movement.

Following this incient, the military commander of northern Somalia, Brigadier Mohamed Haji Gani, went to Djibouti to request that the border between that country and northern Somalia be closed and that the deserting soldiers taking refuge in Djibouti be returned, the dissidents stated. According to the same sources, Djibouti turned down the request.

In Djibouti, the government newspaper, LA NATION, indicated that Brigadier Haji Gani held working sessions with government officials on ways to harmonize the guarding of their common border. Brigadier Gani was received by Djibouti President Hassan Gouled Aptidon.

Egal Released

EA151156 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0930 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] The people's revolt has intensified more than ever since the recent execution of members of the armed forces in north Somalis by the reactionary Siad Barre ruling clique. As a result of this people's revolt Somali former prime minister, Muhammad Haji Ibrahim Egal, has been released from prison.

According to reports from Nairobi and Djibouti, fighting between the mutinying soldiers and the supporters of Siad Barre is continuing, particularly in the (Araf) and Gebile regions, where heavy exchanges of fire have taken place.

The revolt, which intensified as a result of the recent execution of 14 officers and nine NCO's in north Somalia by the Siad Barre reactionary ruling clique, is in support of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia and against the Mogadishu reactionary ruling class.

RADIO KULMIS CITES CLASH IN EASTERN REGION

LD132138 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Exceprts] According to radio Kulm's reporters in the eastern region, a bitter clash took place between the general public and an elite force sent there by the Mogadishu regime to quell the uprising going on the areas of Senag, Eastern and Mudugh regions.

A bitter clash between the forces that mutinied recently and who were backed by the general public, with the elite force from clans still loyal to the terror regime led by Muhammad Siad Barre, took place in the towns of (Qardo) and Halini. The terror regime lost more than 100 soldiers killed and over 50 wounded. Military equipment and a vehicle of type (EG) were burned.

MINISTRY DENIES 'BASELESS' ARMY MUTINY REPORTS

EA150802 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0450 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] A spokesman from the Somalia Defense Ministry yesterday strongly denied the unfounded allegations spread by radio Moscow and Addis Ababa,saying that fighting is going on within the Somalia forces. The baseless story also was spread by an irresponsible REUTER correspondent based in Nairobi.

The Defense Ministry spokesman added that the REUTER correspondent picked up the story from radio Addis Ababa, a story which is simply colonialist lies. The spokesman stressed that there was no fighting whatsoever among the Somali Armed Forces. The Somali Armed Forces and the public are, however, vigilant in the defense of their sovereignty and freedom.

The spokesman added that the conspiracies and propaganda disseminated by the Russians and the Abyssinian regime are aimed at hoodwinking international public opinion and sabotaging the peace in the SDR. Radio Moscow and radio Addis Ababa are known for fabricating lies, defending colonial systems and expansionism.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON OGADEN, KENYA RELATIONS

GF130940 Doha QNA in Arabic 0825 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 Feb (QNA) -- Omar Arta Ghalib, Somali People's Assembly speaker and former foreign affairs minister, said his country's relations with Kenya have improved following Saudi Arabia's mediation efforts, which succeeded in clearing the air between them in order to resolve the problem of the Somali territories that Kenya has been occupying since the days of colonialism. He said the final resolution of the problem has not been reached yet but is expected to be achieved in the future.

In a statement to the newspaper AL-WAHDAH published here, the Somali official called on Ethiopia to recognize the right to self-determination of the people of Ogaden, western Somalia, who are seeking freedom and independence. He also called for an end to the Ethiopian-Somali war, which he described as destructive. He said the money being wasted on this war should be used for development projects and to resolve the economic difficulties the two countries are experiencing.

The Somali official said he hopes the two countries will reach a satisfactory solution without intervention by the superpowers. He reiterated Somalia's support for the Palestinian people's struggle to achieve independence under theleadership of the PLO. He described his country's relations with Djibouti as close and called on Arab countries and investors to invest their money in industrial, animal husbandry,fishing and agricultural projects in Somalia in order to benefit both sides.

FRONT CLAIMS FOUR CUBAN SOLDIERS KILLED

EA131616 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 1930 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] On February 7, the heroic Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] freedom fighters blew up a Fiat N-3 truck at (Tolalo) in Kabradahare district. Four Cuban and 8 black colonialist soldiers were killed and 11 Abyssinian soldiers were wounded. The WSLF gallant fighters destroyed all the military equipment on board.

CHAD

GOUKOUNI CRITICIZES OAU ON RETURN TO NDJAMENA

AB121848 Paris AFP in French 1225 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 12 Feb (AFP) -- Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei Friday violently criticized the OAU on his return from Nairobi where the organization just concluded a minisummit on Chad. Some countries, under imperialist pressure greatly insulted our country, our people and our army, said the president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], who was addressing demonstrators chanting hostile slogans to the OAU.

Goukouni said the Chadian delegation faced difficulties at the Nairobi minisummit. With reliable friendly countries -- he went on, Chadians will manage to solve their own problems.

Echoing a slogan on one placard, President Goukouni exclaimed: Chad is not a protectorate. Chad is not under OAU mandate. We have to determine for ourselves that Chad is a free and independent country. Encouraged by the cheers of the crowd, he added: Let us all unite behind the GUNT and its president.

To show their hostility toward the organization, demonstrators peacefully prevented a car carrying OAU representatives from entering the airport.

Communique Rejects Decisions

AB141204 Paris AFP in English 1146 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 14 Feb (AFP) -- The Chadian Government has officially rejected last week's Organization of African Unity (OAU) resolutions aimed at forcing a reconciliation of all sides by the end of June.

A communique issued last night after a meeting of President Goukouni Oueddei's Cabinet said the Chadian delegation at last Thursday's conference in Nairobi had been pushed on to the sidelines and branded the proceedings an absurd scenario.

The meeting of the OAU standing committee on Chad said a cease-fire between the government and the rebel FAN should come into effect by February 28. A provisional constitution should be drawn up and legislative and presidential elections held by June 30, when the OAU peacekeeping force in Chad would withdraw at the end of its mandate.

Last night's government communique said the application of the resolutions would certainly mean a repetition of the infernal cycle of death and destruction which Chad has known virtually since independence in 1960. The government, which is formed of members of Chad's principal factions except the FAN, said it would continue to mobilise national energies to re-establish peace, order and security.

The communique also called on friendly and brother countries, particularly those which have had the courage to send military contingents to Chad, to honor their undertakings to the Chadian Government and people to restore peace and train Chad's Integrated National Army.

Nigeria, Senegal and Zaire have contingents making up the buffer force between government troops and the FAN, and supposedly training a national army to absorb the private armies of the various government factions.

The communique alleged that the so-called standing committee on Chad has no reason to exist, and still less to act in place of the Chadian people and their legitimate government. The committee has never existed in any OAU text, it said.

The communique accused the Nairobi conference of denying the existence of the Ndjamena administration as a legitimate government and bringing the whole Chadian problem back to one of factions.

On national elections, the communique said the government is working and will continue to work for the establishment of a stable and calm political climate by setting up a constitutional commission and organizing free and democratic elections as the necessary political, military and administrative conditions come to be effectively met.

The Cabinet meeting was suspended for some time while President Goukouni addressed thousands of demonstrators who had come to express their support for the government. He asked them to keep calm and assured them of the determination of his government to prove that Chad is free and sovereign.

President Goukouni was expected to address a mass meeting later today at Ndjamena racecourse.

The president has previously expressed his readiness to negotiate with the FAN but without their leader, his former Defense Minister Hissein Habre. But analysts in Paris said his options were limited by the fact that the FAN are holding large areas of Chad, with some reports putting them only 170 kilometers (100 miles) from Ndjamena.

The Chadian Government has virtually no troops to oppose the FAN, which could reach the capital provided they avoided contact with the OAU contingents. OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo said last week the inter-African force would favour no political faction.

(Some observers in Paris did not rule out a new call for help by President Goukouni to neighboring Libya, which on his invitation drove the FAN out of Ndjamena in late 1980 but withdrew from Chad, again at the president's request, last November. However, Tripoli has said it would not intervene again, even if asked, and in any event its task would be much more difficult, given the FAN's grip on the east and north of the country. Analysts in Paris also pointed out that a call for outside aid would damage the international credibility of Mr Goukouni's government. It would go against OAU decisions and embarrass countries which, like France, have aided the peacekeeping force.)

MPLT COMMUNIQUE SUPPORTS OAU RESOLUTIONS

AB122021 Paris AFP in French 1738 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Lagos, 12 Feb (AFP) -- The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Chad [MPLT], in a communique signed Friday by Batran Adoum Idriss, chairman of one of its factions, expresses strong support for the resolutions adopted at the Nairobi summit on Chad.

In a communique handed to AFP in Lagos, the MPLT, which has reported several hundred arrests allegedly carried out recently in Ndjamena, urges the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] to respect the work achieved by African brothers and appeals to the OAU to control the general amnesty proclaimed by the GUNT.

According to the MPLT, the peaceful solution so much hoped for by the Chadian people will emerge from the Nairobi resolutions.

FOUR TOWNS REPORTEDLY JOIN HABRE FORCES

AB131044 Paris AFP in French 1025 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Feb (AFP) -- Four Chadian towns have joined Hissein Habre's FAN this week, a FAN representative told AFP in Khartoum on Saturday.

He stated that the rallying of the four towns was done through negotiation only and without fighting. The FAN representative added that Fada, capital of the Ennedi prefecture, was the first to join Hissein Habre's men last Tuesday. Its example of courage and patriotism has been followed by Ounianga-Kebir and Gouro, also in this prefecture, and by Am Dam, an important town in the eastern province of Ouaddai.

ZAIRE

STRIKING TEACHERS DISMISSED, TO BE SENT HOME

AB111700 Paris AFP in French 1113 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Kinshasa, 11 Feb (AFP) -- Some Zairian school teachers who have been on strike for several days and are demanding salary increases have been dismissed from their jobs. This was announced by the governor of Kinshasa, Citizen Sakombi Ekope.

Speaking at a rally of party militants in the capital, Sakombi said all primary and secondary school teachers who did not report for duty on Monday as directed by the government have been compulsorily dismissed and will be sent to their home regions. The governor sharply criticized the unpatriotic attitude of these stubborn teachers who, he said, decided to fight it out with the government to find appropriate solutions to their list of grievances.

Despite the government's ultimatum, classes did not resume on Monday in most primary and secondary schools in the capital. The situation remained the same on the following days, except in the secondary schools where, according to sources close to the Department (Ministry) of Primary and Secondary Education, only three quarters of the teachers were at work.

In another development, it was learned on Wednesday that at the request of the secretary of state for secondary education, some students of the University of Kinshasa and higher institutions of learning in the capital have registered at the office of conscription.

According to observers, these conscripted students are [words indistinct] soon their revocation for not heeding the government's ultimatum.

NUMBER OF CIVIL SERVANTS REDUCED IN 1981

AB151027 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] The purge within the public service continued throughout last year. Thus, more than 36,000 persons who were wrongfully paid have been deleted from the payroll. The number of workers paid as of 1 January 1981, which was 182,000, was reduced to 146,000 people as of 31 December 1981. Kilolo Musampa Lubemba, state commissioner for civil service, made these revelations.

The main objective for 1982 will be to establish and to stabilize public administration through the effective application of new statutes; putting into operation of the administrative chart necessitated by the establishment of a (?manpower structure); appointment of director generals and people in command following the criteria of competence and experience; confirmation of nonpermanent staff as well as the integration into the public administration of the teaching staff who are governed by special statutes.

Addressing a workers' rally at Koforidua, Mr Atim called for a new legal system that will take care of the interest of the common people. He noted that the judicial process has been so much abused by the so-called big men in the society that it exists purely to serve their interests. Mr Atim made it clear that the revolution is to ensure that whoever contributed to the national wealth has the right in to take part in decision-making. That is why people's defense committees are being formed as the new organ for the people's power. He warned that those who frustrate the formation of the defense committees will face severe penalty. Mr Atim asked the people to form defense committees to enable them to take control of day to day activities of public officials and to make them accountable to the people.

DELEGATION LEAVES 15 FEB FOR LIBYAN TALKS

AB152000 Accra Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] A delegation led by a member of the Provisional National Defense Council left Accra this afternoon for Tripoli, Libya, for talks on bilateral issues. Other members of the delegation are members of the national economic review committee and officials of both the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Fuel and Power.

NEGOTIATIONS UNDERWAY WITH IRANIAN DELEGATION

PA152026 Paris AFP in English 2002 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Accra, 15 Feb (AFP) -- Negotiations are under way between an Iranian Government delegation and the Ghanaian authorities for Ghana to obtain oil supplies from Iran to supplement present imports mainly from Algeria and Nigeria.

The state owned GHANA NEWS AGENCY said that (Hamid Noyer), leader of a three-man Iranian delegation on a tour of a number of African countries, had left here on Saturday for Freetown, Sierra Leone, after two days of discussions with Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Fuel and Power, and the Moslem communities here.

Mr (Noyer) was quoted as saying that the talks also covered political, economic and cultural issues based on mutual benefits for the two countries. He added that the significant factor about Ghana's current revolution, the recent coup, was the massive participation of the Ghanaian people, particularly the young, in the construction of a new society and "positive development."

Mr (Noyer) said it was Iran's desire to increase co-operation and strengthen relations with other Third World countries, especially in Africa. He was also quoted by GNA as saying that Iran "plans to increase assistance to liberation movements in Africa and elsewhere." He invited Ghana's ruling Provisional National Defense Council and Moslem leaders to Iran to acquaint themselves with the "true nature" of the Iranian revolution.

SECRETARY FOR LANDS, MINERAL RESOURCES NAMED

AB140830 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has appointed a secretary for the Ministry of Lands and Mineral Resources. He is Mr Kwesi (Wena) whose appointment takes immediate effect.

NIGERIA

PRESIDENT SHAGARI ANNOUNCES CABINET RESHUFFLE

LD151310 Lagos International Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria yesterday announced major changes in his Cabinet. In the exercise, 11 Cabinet ministers retained their posts, 9 were redeployed while 5 new ones were appointed. However, two Cabinet ministers were dropped. There are also 16 ministers of state, 8 of whom are new appointees. Details of the exercise are as follows:

New Cabinet ministers:

Mr Audu Ogbeh	Minister of communications
Alhaji Ahmed Musa	Minister of housing and environment, former minister of state in the ministry
Alhaji Ali Baba	Minister of external affairs, former minister of state in the Ministry of External Affairs
Dr E. (?U.) Atanu	Minister of water resources, former minister of state in the ministry
Mr G. Wushishi	Minister, department of information, office of the president, former minister of state in the Ministry of Transport

Cabinet ministers reprocessed:

Alhaji Adamu Ciroma	Minister of agriculture, former minister of industries
Mr J.J. Kadiya	Minister of aviation, former minister of federal capital territory
Dr S. Ugoh	Minister of education, former minister of science and technology
Dr E.C. Osamor	Minister of employment, labor and productivity, former minister in charge of police affairs
Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau	Minister of industries, former minister of agriculture
Alhaji Ndagi Mamudi	Minister police affairs in the Presidency, former minister of water resources
Dr W.O. Dosunmu	Minister of science and technology, former minister of housing and environment
Mr S.A. Ogedengbe	Minister of social development, youth, sports and culture, former minister of employment, labor and productivity
Alhaji Iro Dan Musa	Minister of federal capital territory, former minister of aviation.

Cabinet ministers retained:

Alhaji Oniyangi	Minister of defense
Alhaji B. Maitama Yusuf	Minister of commerce
Prof I. (?S.) Audu	Minister of external affairs
Mr V.I. Masi	Minister of finance
Mr D.C. Ugwu	Minister of health
Mr R. (?G.) A. Akimjide	Minister of justice
Alhaji M. Hassan	Minister of mines and power
Mrs A.E. Oyagbola	Minister of national planning
Mr M.A. Makele	Minister of steel development in the Presidency
Alhaji Umaru Dikko	Minister of transport
Prof S.M. Essang	Minister of works

Cabinet ministers dropped:

Prof Iya Abubakar	Minister of internal affairs
Mr Isaac Shaahu	Minister of communications

Ministers of state retained:

Chief P. Bolokor	Ministry of External Affairs
Alhaji B. Usman	Ministry of Education
Dr I. Igbani	Ministry of Industries
Alhaji A. Jarma	Ministry of Works

Ministers of state reprocessed:

Mr C.A. Bamgboye	Ministry of health, formerly in the Ministry of Education
Mr A. Thomas	National planning statistics, formerly in the Ministry of Finance
Chief Olu Awotesu	Special duties in the Presidency, to deal with establishment and labor matters, formerly in the Ministry of Agriculture
Chief E. Okoi-Obului	Ministry of Water Resources, formerly in the Ministry of Communications

New ministers of state:

(Alhaji Usman Fani) and Mr (Ken Green)	Both Ministry of Agriculture
(Alhaji M.H. Jadda)	Ministry of Commerce
Mr (U.I. Okun)	Ministry of Communications
Mrs (E. Ivasa)	Ministry of Education
(Alhaji B.M. Knusi)	Ministry of External Affairs
Mr (Mac Okuri)	Federal capital territory
Mr (Yomi Akintola)	Ministry of Finance
(Alhaji Bupa Mohammad); (Alhaji I. Bula)	Ministry of Housing and Environment
Mrs (K. Asinobe)	Ministry of Internal Affairs
Alhaji (A.H. Fari)	Ministry of Transport.

STUDENTS ARRESTED AFTER VIOLENT DEMONSTRATIONS

AB141015 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] The police in Kano have arrested 35 students of 3 institutions in Wude for violent demonstrations. The students who were from the government secondary commercial college, the teachers college and the government technical college, were said to have attacked and destroyed the house of the divisional police officer in the town a week ago. A correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA gathered that the students carried out the attack after the police arrested their colleague during a [word indistinct] show.

SENEGAL

MINISTER ON STUDENT ISSUES, ARREST OF PDS MEMBERS

AB111143 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The situation prevailing in some educational institutions in the capital for some days now was discussed this morning by Information and Telecommunications Minister Djibo Ka, the government spokesman. He called on students, teachers and parents to enter into a dialogue and recalled some measures adopted by the government.

[Begin Ka recording] I want to make it clear that as far as the government is concerned, our main concern always has been to maintain an atmosphere conducive to a normal pursuit of studies in our educational institutions, particularly the high schools and colleges. This is why the head of state and the prime minister issued firm instructions for the timely payment of grants to students. This instruction is being followed.

Concerning the demand relating to the abolition of boarding schools, I would like to remind you that this was a decision discussed during the general conference on education. Following a Cabinet meeting, we made it quite clear the cost of the boarding schools is out of proportion with the number of students admitted into these institutions because the boarding students alone consumed more than two-thirds of the budgets of the high schools. It was, therefore, necessary to effect a change by abolishing the boarding schools, increasing the number of classes in our high schools and colleges and offering full grants to students formerly admitted into boarding schools. I think this is in the interest of the students themselves. [end recording]

The problems discussed by the government spokesman included the relationship between the government and the Senegalese Democratic Party, PDS, following the arrest of some militants of that party. Djibo Ka said we should transcend certain things and that there is no PDS affair.

[Begin Ka recording] As far as the government is concerned, there is no PDS affair. As you know, the only question is that some Senegalese citizens are involved in an affair which is the responsibility of the law courts. Senegal is a democratic country. These citizens belong to one of the Senegalese political parties. There is, therefore, no PDS affair.

Having said this, I also would like to make it clear that Ahmed Niang was extradited by Niger authorities at the request of Senegalese authorities. He was extradited on the basis of a dossier prepared since 1979-80 and which relates to embezzlement. Ahmed Niang's extradition should, therefore, not be linked with the arrest of the PDS militants.

The third explanation I would like to give is that the head of state is the president of all Senegalese. It is, therefore, normal that he should receive all citizens who request an audience, especially leaders of political parties participating in the expression of democracy in this country. There should, therefore, be no other interpretation. [end recording]

NAMIBIA

SWAPO REJECTS CONTACT GROUP VOTING PROPOSAL

AB131207 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] SWAPO is not prepared to accept the proposals of the five Western countries forming the so-called contact group on Namibia on the electoral system in Namibian territory, a press communique of the Namibian vanguard issued in Luanda has disclosed.

The liberation movement of Namibia rejects the Western proposals based on the electoral system of one man, two votes because such a procedure would give advantage to puppet grouplets in Namibia and weaken SWAPO's position.

The authentic representatives of the Namibian people have declared that they accept the system of a proportional prerepresentation, the system of one man, one vote and not the combination of two which is only aimed at complicating the independence process in Namibia.

The South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, of Namibia has added in the communique that the Namibian people -- most of them being illiterate -- have no experience in the electorial field and that they need an electoral system which is clear and easy for them to choose their own representatives.

Meanwhile, Western presses had earlier announced that the (?majority) of the Namibian people will accept the proposal of the five-Nation Western contact group on Namibia on the combined electoral system.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY WITHDRAWS FROM ALLIANCE

LD160508 Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] South-West Africa Namibia's interim governing group, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] has lost one of its political components with the resignation of the Namibia Democratic Party of Mr Peter Kalangula. Mr Kalungula, who was also president of the DTA, said his party had decided to terminate its membership because it was determined to get the support of the majority of the people of South-West Africa-Namibia in a decisive election. He said the Namibia Democratic Party felt that support, especially from the Ovambo-speaking people, would not be forthcoming if the party fought an election on ethnically divided lines.

The chairman of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, says Mr Kalangula's resignation as president of the organization has resulted in polarization between the Ovambos and the rest of South-West Africa Namibia. He warned against polarization in the territory and appealed to those interfering in its politics to refrain from doing so. Mr Mudge said the ten population groups still represented in the DTA were absolutely unanimous.

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA GRANTS INTERVIEW TO YUGOSLAV PAPER

LD112356 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1626 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Lusaka, 11 Feb (TANJUG) -- Any who is reasonable will agree that, [words indistinct] the nonaligned's moral influence, contradictions between the great powers would have destroyed mankind by strength of their nuclear arms already several times, Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, president of Zambia, has said here in an interview with the Yugoslav daily OSLOBODJENJE of Sarajevo, central Yugoslavia.

In the twenty years of its existence, the Nonaligned Movement has never gone backward, has steadily grown in numbers and in morale, and, what is more, has consolidated the independence of many countries in the world, particularly of developing ones, Dr Kaunda said.

Kaunda paid special tribute for this success of non-alignment to the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, among whom he placed Tito first.

The Zambian president pointed out that the nonaligned work together for a new international economic order.

Conditions should be built up so as not to have members of the Nonaligned Movement get involved in mutual conflicts and a possibility of setting up a mechanism to prevent any further conflicts should be studied, Dr Kaunda voiced his opinion.

As far as the situation in Africa is concerned, Dr Kaunda set out his dissatisfaction with the hypocrisy of the policy conducted by Western countries which do not wish to make use of their influence on racist South Africa and talk it into giving up its regime of apartheid.

After evaluating as positive a nearly 20 year-long activity of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Dr Kaunda warned of its lack of strength to prevent wars among its member states.

Yugoslavia and Zambia fully cooperate in various fields of social activity and there is a political [word indistinct] for them to further and still more successfully develop their relations, Dr Kaunda assessed. Zambia's head of state particularly dwelt on the image of President Tito.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE EXPANDS INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION

AB111232 Paris AFP in English 1217 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Salisbury, 11 Feb (AFP) -- Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has carried out a substantial expansion of his secret police, the Central Intelligence Organization (CIO), he disclosed here.

Mr Mugabe made the revelation in Parliament when he asked for 2.15 million Zimbabwe dollars (about 3 million U.S.) in additional appropriation to pay CIO salaries. The 1981-82 national budget presented last July set aside 9.64 million dollars for the CIO, which the prime minister said was enough to pay only two-thirds of the force.

Mr Mugabe, who controls the secret police through his minister of state for security, Emmerson Munangagwa, told legislators that the CIO had been restructured and enlarged. "We discovered we needed much more (money) to take care of the expansion that has taken place," he said.

The prime minister gave no details, and the size of the secret police is classified. But observers noted that if the entire 2.15 million supplementary appropriation went to salaries, it would be enough to pay an additional 250 men for a year at a rate of 700 Zimbabwe dollars a month, a reasonable salary in government service.

The present CIO was formed by the merger at independence in 1980 of the old Rhodesian police special branch and the former CIO, set up by ex-Prime Minister Ian Smith as his own intelligence branch during the guerrilla war.

Mr Mugabe chose Mr Manangagwa, a lawyer who was one of the original black nationalists to go outside the country for guerrilla training in the early 1960's, to head the new unified secret police.

The CIO has recently been active in investigating plots allegedly mounted against the government by certain whites including detained white member of Parliament Wally Stuttaford, who claimed he was maltreated in prison by CIO men seeking to establish his guilt. Mr Stuttaford, who was arrested on December 10, has not been charged or brought to court.

The CIO has also taken part in the discoveries this week and last of thousands of heavy and light weapons, as well as 43 Keds military vehicles, on properties in southwestern Zimbabwe belonging to minority leader Joshua Nkomo's political party.

In its sitting yesterday, parliament approved 7.75 million Zimbabwe dollars in additional expenditure for 1981-82, including the money for CIO salaries, which are officially listed as special services in the prime minister's office.

POLICE SEARCH HOME OF JOSHUA NKOMO FOR ARMS

AB111710 Paris AFP in English 1655 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Kezi, southwestern Zimbabwe, Feb. 11 (AFP) -- Zimbabwean police and troops today searched the rural home of minority political leader Joshua Nkomo as he watched, but failed to find any more of the arms caches they have uncovered in the past week on farms belonging to his party.

Meanwhile the national semi-governmental Salisbury newspaper the HERALD called on Cabinet ministers from Mr Nkomo's Patriotic Front (PF) to distance themselves from him or resign. Mr Nkomo is minister without portfolio in the government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, whose Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) controls 18 of 24 seats in the coalition Cabinet. Mr Nkomo's party has five.

The past six days have been one long humiliation for Mr Nkomo, since the authorities dug up thousands of heavy and light weapons on a farm near Bulawayo owned by a PF company of which he is a director, and Mr Mugabe charged the party and its ex-guerrillas with stocking guns to use against the state. Mr Nkomo has denied knowing of the arms caches or having any treasonous intent.

The pattern of embarrassment continued today for Mr Nkomo, nonetheless. The veteran nationalist politician, whose party gave unwilling birth to Mr Mugabe's in a bitter 1963 schism, stood by as searchers went fruitlessly through the family home where he was born in the Semukwe tribal area near Kezi, 60 miles (100 kms) south of Bulawayo. Mr Nkomo usually resides in his homes in Bulawayo and Salisbury.

The search for hidden arms and military vehicles has spread throughout much of southwestern Zimbabwe, Mr Nkomo's political fief, and today extended to a railroad siding between Bulawayo and the town of Victoria Falls, on the border with Zambia.

The Impofu siding is near the Gwai River camp where thousands of Mr Nkomo's former Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army (ZIPRA) guerrillas were quartered after the war against white rule. Gwai was a focal point of unrest during the fighting between ex-Mugabe and ex-Nkomo guerrillas in February 1981.

Security Minister Emmerson Munangagwa, a Mugabe loyalist, has said not all the arms and vehicles known to have been brought to Gwai from Zambia, where ZIPRA had its wartime bases, have been located.

Police and army are also believed to be hunting for hidden vehicles along the main road that runs 260 miles (420 kms) from Victoria Falls to Bulawayo.

So far, they have found 43 Soviet and Polish-made trucks and other vehicles on another PF-owned farm near Bulawayo. Mr Nkomo acknowledges that the arms and vehicles belonged to ZIPRA, which got military assistance from the Soviet Union.

Today, however, Mr Nkomo told reporters at Semukwe that the government knew the vehicles were on the farm long before it revealed this on Monday.

Mr Nkomo said the government had instructed his former ZIPRA intelligence chief, Dumiso Dabengwa, to find a place to put the vehicles last year, and was aware where they had been stored.

The HERALD, in an editorial, said the finding of the arms on property owned by a PF company of which Mr Nkomo was a director had cast doubt on his integrity as a national leader and his commitment to national government.

Noting Mr Nkomo had denied prior knowledge of the arms caches, the paper said his denial will not necessarily absolve him of blame. It accused him of failing to assist the army in its search for any other weapons that might have been hidden without his knowledge on his or (party) properties.

The editorial called on the others four PF Cabinet ministers to disassociate themselves or resign. Their silence (on the arms affair) is not enough.

In a related development, the semiofficial Mozambican newspaper NOTICIAS of Maputo published a commentary today saying that Mr Nkomo's party was seeking power for power's sake in a manner resembling the crusades in medieval Europe. Mozambique supported Mr Mugabe's forces during the guerrilla war, and has kept close ties with his party.

GOVERNMENT DECLARES ORGANIZATIONS ILLEGAL

CA1606C6 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] The minister of home affairs, Comrade Hove, has announced that the president, Comrade Banana, has issued a proclamation in terms of the unlawful organizations act, chapter 91, declaring the following companies unlawful organizations: (Boma) Renting Company, (Neacham) Private Limited, (Amulet) Service Limited, (Pengham) Private Limited, V. and A. Investments Private Limited, Zimbabwe Agricultural Development Company, S.E. and W. Private Limited, Zimbabwe Property Investment Private Limited, Zimbabwe Private Limited, Salisbury Motels Private Limited and their subsidiaries.

The minister noted the recently announced discovery of caches of arms, ammunition and other warlike materiels on the farms and other properties owned by and registered in the name of some of the companies mentioned. A statement issued by the minister says these companies are controlled by and associated with well-known political figures. The activites of these companies, as evidenced by recent disclosures, are in the opinion of the government likely to endanger, subvert or interfere with defense, public safety or public order in Zimbabwe. Liquidator or liquidators of the companies will be appointed by the president as soon as possible.